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1825

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ANNUAL  
**CATALOGUE**

OF

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL  
TREES AND PLANTS,  
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,  
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.**

CULTIVATED AT THE

**LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN,**

**WILLIAM PRINCE, *Proprietor*,**

C. M. of the Linnæan Society of Paris, and of the Horticultural  
Society of London, &c. &c.

Flushing, Long-Island, near New-York.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

**A SHORT TREATISE**

ON THEIR CULTIVATION, &c.

14  
"A wood coeval with himself he sees,  
"And loves his own cotemporary trees." — Cowper.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

**NEW-YORK:**

PRINTED BY T. AND J. SWORDS,  
No. 99 Pearl-street.

1825.

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Washington, D. C.

To Strangers at a distance the following information may be acceptable :—

G. THORBURN & SON, Agricultural and Horticultural Seed Store, No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York, is one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the Union.

WILLIAM TORREY, Jun. Agricultural Repository, Front-street, New-York. It contains every variety of Agricultural Implements.

Messrs. NIXON & WOODHULL, Plough Store, Maiden-lane, New-York. They have obtained a patent for a new cast iron plough, which is held in high estimation.

*Academy.*—Long-Island has been much celebrated for the excellency of its schools, which for years have been the resort of the youth of the different states, as well as of the West-Indies, South-America, &c. One of the most flourishing of these academic establishments is situated in the village of Flushing, and under the particular direction of LINDLEY MURRAY MOORE, Esq. as principal, with suitable assistants, &c. At this seminary young men are instructed in the dead and living languages, and in all the various branches of learning, preparatory to a collegiate course; and from the liberal and enlightened views of the principal, together with the correct system of instruction he has adopted, the youth under his charge are found to make the greatest proficiency and advancement in their studies. His locality in a village so conveniently contiguous to the city of New-York, must give his establishment a decided preference in that respect.

## PREFACE.

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**T**HE LINNEAN GARDEN was commenced about the middle of the last century, by WILLIAM PRINCE, the father of the present proprietor, at a time when there were few or no establishments of the kind in this country. It originated from his rearing a few trees to ornament his own grounds; but finding, after the first efforts had been attended with success, that he could devote a portion of his lands more lucratively to their cultivation for sale, than to other purposes, he commenced their culture more extensively, and shortly after published a Catalogue, which, at that early period, contained several hundred species and varieties, and hence arose the first extensive fruit collection in America. At that time the study of Botany received but little attention in our country, and the labours of the great Linnæus had not yet shone upon the world, although his diligent researches in the great field of science were not unknown to the favoured few who were honoured with his correspondence. Almost the only aid, therefore, which the founder of this garden possessed, to enable him to develop the great Book of Nature, was derived from his own persevering genius and assiduity.

Practical horticulture being at that day quite a novelty in America, his garden early attracted the notice of persons of taste and science, and from it were disseminated throughout Europe, at a very early period, a large number of the vegetable productions of the western world. The Sound, or East River, about eight miles above the city of New-York, throws an arm into Long-Island, to the distance of six miles, and forms what is denominated "Flushing Bay." At the head of this beautiful Bay lies a wide expanse of luxuriant marine meadows, around which arises an amphitheatre of gently undulating hills. On one of these gentle declivities stands the village of Flushing, and here the LINNEAN GARDEN is situated, at a distance of but twelve miles from the Ocean, three from the Sound, or East River, and ten from the city of New-York—between which and the village two stages and a steam-boat go and return twice daily, affording conveyances the most convenient and pleasurable to such citizens as delight in a rural retreat during the verdant season. The venerable founder, after having acquired for his garden an extensive fame, died in the year 1802, at an advanced age, leaving his son, the present proprietor, in the possession of his collection; who has, at a great expense, imported from almost every country in Europe, from South America, and the Indies, and also from Asia and Africa, such trees and plants as were best

calculated to improve and ornament the Orchard, the Garden, and the Green-house.

The immense losses which have frequently occurred by plants decaying and dying on the voyage of importation, have caused the disbursements in this way to be very great; the same plant has, in some instances, been imported the twentieth time before it survived, and thousands of dollars have been expended in importations and experiments, from which no pecuniary benefits have been derived. It has also been necessary to import a very extensive variety, in order to make the proper selection of those kinds which were most congenial to our climate; and the present collection of fruits is the result of much investigation, and is selected from a very large number, a portion of which had to be rejected on account of their indifference in quality, the small quantity they yielded, or their unsuitableness to our climate. It is, therefore, not without great exertions, attended with an immense expense, that the collection has been increased to about 6,000 species and varieties; many of which, from being objects of curiosity alone, or held in esteem only as they regard science, yield no remuneration.

As medical practice is so nearly connected with the science of Botany, it is the desire of the proprietor to add to the establishment all exotics which have been celebrated for their medicinal properties; and arrangements have been made, which will greatly extend that part of the collection, and by far the greater number of those which are natives of our own country, and whose medicinal virtues have been established by the investigations of Drs. Bigelow and Barton, and which have been figured in their respective publications, will already be found in the collection. It has also been an object of particular consideration, to extend as much as possible the number of the Indigenous Vegetable Productions of our own country generally; but, in a country so extensive as our's, and where so few gentlemen of Botanic Science are found in its remoter regions, these exertions, although crowned with much success, have also been necessarily attended with very great, and, in some cases, almost discouraging difficulties. Thomas Nuttall, Esq. a gentleman celebrated as much for the liberality of his mind as for his great attainments in Botany and other sciences, presented me with seeds of all the species collected during his western tour—a very considerable number of which have flowered, and are now in a thriving state. During the recent Yellow Stone expedition, under Col. Long, Dr. James also made a collection of seeds of eighty-four species, on the Rocky Mountains, and elsewhere, which he very politely presented to this establishment, and among which it is expected will be found not only a large number of new species, but also some new genera.

As acquisitions to the collection are making so frequently, and through such a variety of sources, it follows of course, that many fruits and plants will be some time in possession of the establishment previous to their being announced in a new edition of the Catalogue—it is not, therefore, always necessary to omit ordering a tree or plant on account of its not being enumerated therein.

But in case any person should send to the establishment for any plant not in its possession, it will be immediately ordered from abroad, and he will be forthwith informed how soon it can be obtained, when he will have the privilege of receiving it or not at the costs of importation.

At the period at which this garden was commenced, few of the finer fruits of Europe had yet found their way to America, and no person had yet paid any attention to the amelioration or improvement of such as our own country afforded; but, at the present time, we have not only by far the greater part of the most celebrated fruits of Europe and Asia, but can also boast the origin of many which rival those of the old world, and which are sought after with avidity by the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, and are considered by them as valuable acquisitions to their already great collections; and, that our country is every way equal to others in the improvement and perpetuity of fruits, is a truth no longer doubted.

The principle upon which this establishment has been conducted from its commencement, has been to ingraft and inoculate from *fruit-bearing* trees; and in order to systematize this course as much as possible, the Proprietor, many years since, commenced the planting of a Horticultural Orchard, to contain one tree of each variety of fruit, for the double purpose of ascertaining precisely the characters of each, and of affording grafts, whose identity could be relied on, as the common custom pursued by Nurseries of ingrafting from young trees not yet in bearing, has been found attended with so many objections and uncertainties. This course, so obviously necessary in every well regulated establishment, is now pursued with all the new fruits that are obtained from different quarters of the world, the number of which at present exceeds 400 varieties, not enumerated in the Catalogue; and by a continuance of this method, and his own personal attention to every department, the Proprietor is enabled to pledge himself for the identity and correctness of all the fruits obtained from him; and, influenced by these considerations, he guarantees the identity of every tree which may be sent from his establishment. And in the introduction of the products of foreign countries, the Proprietor does not intend to confine himself to those alone which may yield pecuniary benefit to himself, but to obtain from the various parts of the world every tree or plant which may promise to yield any national benefit; it being his object to make his establishment a National Repository of every thing useful or interesting in Botany, both as regards Horticulture, Manufactures, or Scientific Experiments.

It has been thought advisable to add to the Catalogue a short but general Treatise on Cultivation, as it will be of service to those who do not already possess general information on the subject, or who have not within their reach the benefit of more copious publications. The culture of Bulbous Flowers, which have heretofore received but little attention in this country, has also been dwelt upon, from a positive conviction, that no climate is more congenial to the development of their transcendent beauties than the middle

states of the Union, which possess all the advantages of Holland, with none of the disadvantages which are so much deprecated as appertaining to its climate. In the nomenclature of the trees and plants, I have taken for a guide the generally approved names of Linnæus, and, for those of more recent discovery, I have been guided by Willdenow, Michaux, Pursh, and some other authors of acknowledged celebrity; and, for the gratification of scientific horticulturists, I have annexed the French names to such fruits as were originally imported from France.

It will be perceived that the Proprietor has endeavoured to prevent those misconceptions which frequently arise from the same fruit being known under a variety of names in different localities, and has given the synonymes by which the same fruit is known in different places, and condensed them under one head.

The extent of the garden is at present above twenty acres, the whole of which is exclusively devoted to the cultivation of trees and plants; and the Green and Hot Houses are proportionably capacious; and it is proposed to enlarge both the garden and the buildings, as the increasing demand for the objects to which they are devoted may render it necessary.

Visitors are allowed free access to the garden on all days except Sunday, and scientific gentlemen forming Herbarii are presented with fresh specimens of the different plants free from any charge whatever. And any information solicited personally or by letter will be cheerfully imparted.

Very large accessions are making almost daily to the Green-house collection, and also to the establishment generally, as well by extensive importations from the most celebrated collections of Europe, as by the interchange of civilities with Botanic Gardens in different quarters of the globe, and the liberal contributions of gentlemen of science and research, whose pleasure or avocations call them to remote regions; and seeds of several hundred very valuable species are now in the possession of the Proprietor, which have been received from these sources, but which it is contrary to the rules of this establishment to publish as in their possession, until their culture shall have been crowned with success. The frequent intercourse now established between this country and China has also induced the Proprietor to make direct importations from that country, which perhaps is more rich in splendid flowers than any other known, and the success of these efforts has been hitherto such as to encourage their continuance.

As it is the ardent desire of the Proprietor to obtain from foreign countries, seeds of all the most interesting trees, shrubs, and plants, he solicits all the scientific and liberal-minded persons throughout the world, to forward to him, or to either of the agents of his establishment, small parcels of such fresh seeds as it may be in their power to obtain, and at as early a period as possible after they are collected—and he proposes to reciprocate every polite attention of the kind, by a return of such seeds or plants as he may deem most interesting and acceptable to them. Roots of rare Bulbous Flowers will also be particularly acceptable, especially those



which are natives of warmer climates, and which, by being packed in boxes filled up with fresh sand, may be transported with perfect safety.

With all his Botanic correspondents the Proprietor solicits a frequent intercourse, and requests from them every information respecting new discoveries and the diversified interests of the Botanist and the Horticulturalist. Every such favour will be cheerfully reciprocated; and as activity is the very essence of improvement, and of the dissemination of knowledge, such intercourse will be conducted with that promptitude and despatch which characterize the general transactions of the establishment.

It, therefore, may confidently be hoped, that ere long our country will possess a Botanic Collection, at least equal to many of those which have received the patronage of the governments of Europe; and it is but reasonable that an empire, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and embracing in its latitudinal dimensions every climate of the earth, and whose Flora, no doubt, co-extensive with its variety of climes and soils, must form a very large division of the vegetable kingdom, should possess a Botanic Collection superior to those of the diminutive countries of Europe, and which should concentrate at least all the plants indigenous to our own: and it is here perhaps to be regretted, that the munificence of our government has not been directed to the accomplishment of such an object, by the establishment of a National Botanic Institution, founded on this principle at the city of Washington, both its climate and situation being peculiarly favourable to such an undertaking.

In many countries a system of national economy is pursued, by planting the sides of public roads, turnpikes, and canals, with fruit or timber trees—and when the many advantages of shelter, sustenance, &c. which these afford to the traveller and others are considered, it seems an object worthy of mature consideration, and in which we might profit by following the examples of older countries.

To such persons as desire Fruit Trees, &c. and are not themselves acquainted with the qualities of the different kinds, it is recommended that they specify in their orders the number of trees wanted of each species of fruit, and leave the selection to the Proprietor; and in such cases they may rely that only those will be sent which are of the most approved kinds, and where desired, those that will ripen in succession.

Persons who may wish to make selections of *American Apple Trees*, to send to foreign countries, will find those which are natives designated by an asterisk; and if they desire it, the Proprietor will make selections of such varieties of other fruits as are of American origin, and suitable to send to Europe or elsewhere.

It is requested that those who in sending orders mention only the numbers by which the trees, &c. are enumerated in the Catalogue, should be particular to state the *edition* from which they make their selection—as there is some numerical variation in the different editions, which for the future will not be the case.

It is also well where the orders are small, to unite those of several neighbours in one, which will both abridge the trouble of execution and the expenses of transportation.

I cannot conclude my prefatory remarks without acknowledging my obligations to a number of gentlemen for their polite contributions to this establishment, especially to Professor Thouin, Administrator of the Royal Gardens at Paris; to Professor Bosc, Inspector of the King's Garden at the Luxembourg, Paris; to F. J. Laine, of Switzerland; to Octavien Targioni Tozzetti, Professor of Botany and Agriculture at Florence, Italy; William H. Krause, Esq. of the Island of St. Croix; Howard Marsh & Co. of the Island of Madeira; Thomas Nuttall, Esq. Professor of Botany, and author of the "Genera of American Plants;" Professor Dewy, of Williamstown College; Professor Peck, of Cambridge University; the Hon. Jonathan Hume-well, and the Hon. John Lowell, of Boston; Dr. Porter, of Plainfield; John Champneys, and N. Herbemont, Esqrs. and Mrs. Eliza C. Cochran, of South Carolina; Mrs. Louisa C. Shaw, Thomas Young, Esq. Capt. John Le Conte, Lewis Le Conte, John Cooper, John Watkins, and A. G. Olmeier, Esqrs. of Georgia; George Gibbs, Esq. of Florida; Dr. Hart, of Missouri; Robert B. Currey, Esq. of Tennessee; Robert W. Brown, William B. Meares, D. Reinhardt, and John D. Beatty, Esqrs. of North-Carolina; Dr. Norton, and Dr. Henning, James Heron, Thomas H. Mitchell, and Thomas Balls, Esqrs. of Virginia; Dr. Thornton, of Washington; the Rev. Mr. Heckewelder, Dr. Hulings, Dr. James Mease, Henry Pratt, Reuben Haines, and Philip H. Mattes, Esqrs. of Pennsylvania; Joseph Barratt, Esq. of Vermont; Zechariah Allen, Esq. of Providence; John Stevens, Esq. of New-Jersey; Dr. James, of Albany; James G. Tracy, Esq. of Niagara county; Dr. John Torrey, Professor of Botany, &c. at West-Point, and author of the "Flora of the Northern and Middle States;" the learned Professor Mitchell, Dr. David Hosack, Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, G. G. Howland, John Aspinwall, Esqrs. and Capt. Jacob Smith, of New-York; Col. George Gibbs, of Sunswick, Dr. Vandervere, of Flatbush, Henry Pope, Esq. of Brooklyn, and Capt. Ebbets of New-town, Long-Island—by all of whom seeds or plants have been politely contributed, which it would perhaps have been impossible to have obtained from other sources.

## CURSORY REMARKS.

THE Fruit Trees in this Catalogue are either grafted or inoculated, and are propagated from such European and American kinds as have acquired a well-merited celebrity; the selection of which has been made with care and attention. Every precaution is taken which is necessary to preserve the different varieties perfectly distinct, and all the Peach and other trees are perfectly healthy, and free from disease.

Every tree, when sent from the garden, is duly labelled; and from fifteen to twenty-five trees are usually packed in each matted bundle.

Where trees are requested for exportation, they are carefully packed in matts, casks, or boxes, so as to be sent to Europe, the West-Indies, or any part of America, with perfect safety.

All packages of trees are delivered at Fulton-market wharf, New-York, by water, *free of freight*; and, when particularly desired by persons at a distance, they will be shipped to any port they may designate: and agreements have been made with the lines of packets to Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, to take bundles of trees at very moderate freights; and no care is wanting on the part of the Proprietor, to give such directions as may cause them to arrive safely; but it is to be expressly understood, that after being thus delivered or shipped at New-York, they are wholly at the risk of the person who orders them.

American Indigenous Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, or their Seeds, suitable for sending to Europe, will be supplied in assortments from \$ 5 to \$ 500 or more. A separate Catalogue of which is published distinct from the present, and will be distributed gratis on application therefor.

Scions of the various Fruit Trees for ingrafting, packed in the most portable and secure manner, will be furnished at fifty cents per dozen; but if a less quantity of any one kind is ordered, the same charge will be made.

The prices for trees, &c. are, by mutual agreement, the same with other establishments in the vicinity, from which no deviation is made; and a reasonable charge is added for matts and packing. Trees of extra large size will be charged in proportion.

The proper seasons for transplanting trees are the months of October, November, and December, in autumn; and March and April, in the spring. For Bulbous Flower Roots, the best season is from July to October inclusive. Green-house Plants can be forwarded with safety at any season, except the winter months.

## CURSORY REMARKS.

It seems almost superfluous to remark, that all trees and plants in this Catalogue, not particularly designated as tender, are hardy.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of either of the agents, (see page 13,) and orders left with them, or forwarded (post paid) to the Proprietor, will meet attention; but it is expected that persons forwarding orders otherwise than through an agent, will designate some person in New-York who will be responsible for the payment.

In Europe Catalogues similar to the present, and also a distinct Catalogue of American Indigenous Trees, Plants, and Seeds, exclusively, may be obtained of Messrs. W. E. & E. W. Lawrence, of London; Professor Bosc, at the King's Garden, at Paris; Messrs. Eyries, frères, & Co. of Hayre; and of Messrs. Hesse & Goetze, at Hamburg.

As a prejudice has prevailed from time immemorial, that trees, like cattle, when removed from a rich to a poorer soil cannot thrive, and as nursery grounds are generally supposed to be kept in the richest possible state, it is a duty which the Proprietor of this establishment owes to himself to state, that for many years he has not made use of as much manure on his grounds as is commonly put on the same quantity of ground by farmers in their usual course of agriculture—not from any belief in the above mentioned doctrine, but from motives of economy, resulting from actual experiment, he has substituted culture for manure, by having his grounds previously to planting, ploughed more than twice the usual depth, and by having the ground each year dug along side of the rows of trees. By this management they are continued in the most thrifty state until the period for transplantation. The doctrine of trees not thriving when removed from rich to poorer soil has long since been exploded in Europe. Marshall, a celebrated English writer, is very particular on this subject, and gives instances that have come under his observation to prove its fallacy, in his "Rural Economy of the Midland Countries of England," vol. i. p. 85. It is absolutely necessary the young trees, at the time of transplanting, should be vigorous and thrifty, and it is of no consequence whether this is produced by strength of soil or by culture, as the young trees will then have a constitution prepared to feed itself on coarser food.

N. B. It is expected that no persons having similar establishments will copy the Treatise, or other remarks attached to this Catalogue, without crediting the source, as it would be extremely unreasonable that other persons should take upon themselves the responsibility for any errors which may have been inadvertently advanced by the author of this publication.

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# CATALOGUE

*of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Green-House Shrubs and Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c. cultivated and for sale at the LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN, Flushing, Long-Island, near New-York.*

**WILLIAM PRINCE, Proprietor.**



*Agents for receiving Orders for Trees, &c.*

Messrs. T. & J. SWORDS,	New-York.
Messrs. SMITH & WILLARD,	Albany.
Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH,	Rochester.
Mr. ANTHONY FINLEY,	Philadelphia.
Mr. HUGH MAXWELL,	Lancaster.
Mr. WILLIAM MILES,	Baltimore.
Messrs. DAVIS & FORCE,	Washington.
Mr. JAMES HERON,	Richmond.
Mr. THOMAS BALLS,	Norfolk.
Mr. ROBERT W. BROWN,	Wilmington.
Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS,	Charleston.
Mr. A. G. OEMLER,	Savannah.
Messrs. WINTHROP & Co.	Mobile.
Mr. JOSEPH BRIDGE,	Boston.
Mr. JAMES R. BUFFUM,	Salem.
Mr. J. F. SHORES,	Portsmouth.
Messrs. BABCOCK & SONS,	New-Haven.
Mr. J. L. BELDEN,	Wethersfield.
Mr. ADAMS FOSTER,	Providence.
Mr. WILLIAM SMITH,	New-Orleans.
Mr. GRAY, (Editor of the Herald)	Montreal.

*N. B. All Orders must be post paid.*



**APPLES, 37½ Cents. *Pyrus malus*.  
Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Pentagynia*.**

[In the arrangement of the Apples I have thought best to place those which are peculiarly adapted for Cider in a separate division—there is but little doubt, however, that many of those kinds, now more particularly esteemed for the Table, may, on trial, prove extremely good for Cider also; where such trials have already proved successful, it is designated. I have also designated those which have originated in America with an asterisk.]

## TABLE FRUIT.

- C denotes those which have proved good for Cider also.  
 P ——— those which are proper for preserving or cooking.  
 O ——— those which are ornamental only.  
 \* ——— native American fruits.

- 1 \*YELLOW harvest, *the earliest of apples, fit for tarts in June, and an excellent table fruit,* ripe in July.
- 2 \*Sine qua non do
- 3 White juneating do
- 4 \*Red juneating do
- 5 Large early bough August.
- 6 Summer rose, P do
- 7 Summer queen, P do
- 8 Summer pearmain, P do
- 9 Red calville, *calville rouge d'été* do
- 10 Dwarf paradise do
- 11 \*Marygold do
- 12 \*Red and green sweeting, *weighs a pound* Aug. & Sept.
- 13 English codlin, P do
- 14 \*Maiden's blush, P do
- 15 \*Large white sweeting September.
- 16 Quince do
- 17 Siberian crab, *Pyrus prunifolia. This fruit, which is crimson and yellow, is peculiarly beautiful,* P do
- 18 Cherry crab, *Pyrus baccata,* P do
- 19 Double blossom Chinese, *Pyrus spectabilis, with clusters of flowers like roses,* O 50 cents do
- 20 Scarlet flowering Japan, *Pyrus japonica,* O 81 do
- 21 Loan's pearmain September and October.
- 22 \*Rambo, or Romanite, P do
- 23 Autumn bough do
- 24 Red bough do
- 25 Transparent, *homme transparente, or homme de glace* do
- 26 Gros drap d'or September to November.
- 27 \*Fall pippin, *weighs a pound* do
- 28 \*Corlies' sweeting, C September to December.
- 29 Aromatic russet October and November.
- 30 Fama gusta, *from Cyprus* do
- 31 Autumn pearmain do
- 32 English wine do
- 33 \*American nonpareil, *doctor apple* do
- 34 \*Monstrous bellflower do



35 Hawthorndean	<i>ripe from October to January.</i>	
36 *Catline, of Maryland, C		do
37 Pear shaped		do
38 *Newtown Spitzenburgh		do
39 Rose, <i>homme de rose, or gros api</i>		do
40 *Monstrous pippin, <i>ox apple, or New-York gloria mundi, has weighed 27 to 35 oz.</i>	P	do
41 *Newark king		do
42 Morgan	October to February.	
43 *American wine, C P		do
44 *Cumberland spice	November to February.	
45 *Bullock's pippin, <i>or sheefnose, C P</i>		do
46 *Pennock's winter		do
47 Golden reinette, <i>reinette doré, C</i>		do
48 French red reinette	November to March.	
49 *Long-Island russet		do
50 *Ruckman's pearmain, C		do
51 *Federal pearmain		do
52 Golden pearmain, C		do
53 Royal pearmain, C		do
54 Winter sweet pearmain		do
55 Reinette-grise		do
56 *Belden, <i>or red cheek</i>		do
57 Queen's apple		do
58 *Red Baldwin pippin		do
59 *Red jellyflower		do
60 Lemon pippin		do
61 Margill		do
62 *Surprise, <i>yellow outside, and red to the core within</i>		do
63 English nonpareil		do
64 *Seek-no-farther		do
65 Royal russet, <i>or leather coat, P</i>		do
66 White calville, <i>calville blanche d'hyver, P</i>		do
67 *Æsopus Spitzenburgh, <i>thought by many inferior to none</i>		do
68 *Flushing Spitzenburgh		do
69 Lady apple, <i>homme d'api, greatly admired</i>		do
70 Red winter sweeting		do
71 *Yellow bellflower		do
72 Black, <i>homme noire</i>		do
73 *Vandervère, P		do
74 *Dickskill		do
75 *Swaar		do
76 *Craam		do

77	*Pomme gris, <i>grey apple of Canada</i>	Nov. to March.
78	English wine	do
79	Red spice, <i>fenouillet rouge, bardin, or pomme d'anis</i>	do
80	Yellow spice, <i>fenouillet jaune, or petit draf d'or</i>	do
81	*Winter queening, <i>of Ohio</i>	do
82	*Lady's finger	November to April.
83	Ribston pippin, P	do
84	*Rhode-Island greening, <i>weighs a pound</i>	do
85	*Jersey greening	November to June.
86	English golden pippin	do
87	*Priestly, P	December to April.
88	*Moore's sweeting	} <i>These apples have been preserved sound above a year</i> December to June.
89	*Green everlasting	
90	*Red everlasting	
91	*Boston russeting, <i>Roxbury russeting</i>	
92	*Green Newtown pippin. <i>This apple is considered unrivalled; none stands higher as a table fruit, and no cider is superior to what is made of it, when the fruit is well ripened, C</i>	do
93	*Yellow Newtown pippin, C P	do
94	*Carthouse, <i>or Gilpin, C</i>	January to May.
95	*Redling	do
96	*Tewksbury blush	January to July.

## CIDER APPLES.

T denotes those that are good table fruit also.

P ——— those that are best for preserving.

97	Wetherill's white sweeting, T	<i>ripe in</i> September.
98	Poveshon	September and October.
99	Hagloe crab, P	September to November.
100	Grey-house, T	October and November.
101	*Fort Magee crab, P	do
102	*Sweet scented crab, P	do
103	*Hughes' Virginia crab	do
104	*Gloucester white, <i>of Virginia, T</i>	do
105	Cann	do
106	Graniwinkle	do
107	*Roane's white crab	October to January.
108	Styre	do
109	Winesap, T	do
110	*Campfield, <i>or Newark sweeting</i>	do
111	*Pumpkin sweeting	October to February.

- 112 Herefordshire red streak, P *ripe from Nov. to Feb.*  
 113 \*Cooper's russeting, T P *November to March.*  
 114 \*Harrison's Newark *do*

## NEW SORTS.

- 115 \*Pomme fameuse, of Canada  
 116 \*Bourassa, of do.

Select kinds of Apples are propagated on Paradise stocks for Dwarfs or Espaliers, at 50 cents.

PEARS, 37½ Cents. *Pyrus communis.*  
 Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Pentagynia*.

[The varieties of Pears are so numerous, that the European and American kinds together would form a list of several hundreds. A succession of the best kinds, or what is termed in France the *Circle of Pears*, affording the best sorts for the Table, and for culinary purposes, throughout the year, may be selected from the following, which are of the most approved kinds.]

M denotes melting pears.

B ——— baking or preserving pears.

P ——— perry pears.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 Primitive  | <i>ripe in July.</i> |
| 2 Supreme, little musk, or petit muscat                                    | do                   |
| 3 Early sugar  | do                   |
| 4 Green chisel, citron de carmes, or madeleine, M                          | do                   |
| 5 Red muscadelle, twice bearing, M   | do                   |
| 6 Summer beauty, or bellissime d'été                                       | do                   |
| 7 Sugartop, July, or harvest   | do                   |
| 8 Petit muscat, sept en gueule, or early cluster                           | do                   |
| 9 Jargonelle, M  | August.              |
| 10 Cuisse madame   | do                   |
| 11 Skinless, early rousselette, poire sans piqueau, or fleur de Guignes, M | do                   |
| 12 Avorat, August muscat, or poire royale, M                               | do                   |
| 13 Fondante d'été, summer melting, M                                       | do                   |
| 14 Windsor, M  | do                   |
| 15 Summer rousselette, gros rousselette, or roi d'été                      | do                   |
| 16 Late green chisel, M  | do                   |
| 17 Gros blanquet, or mussette d'Anjou, M                                   | do                   |
| 18 Muscat robert, muscat d'ambre, or poire à la reine                      | do                   |

19	Early Catharine, <i>rousselet hatif</i>	ripe in August.
20	Musk summer bon chretien, <i>bell pear, or bon chretien d'été musqué, M</i>	do
21	Summer bergamot, <i>bergamotte d'été, or Milan, M</i>	do
22	Two-headed, <i>deux têtes</i>	do
23	Crawford	do
24	Aurate	do
25	Epargne, <i>beau present, or St. Samson, M</i>	do
26	Julienne, <i>archduc d'été, or summer beurré</i>	do
27	Red bergamot, <i>bergamotte rouge, or crasanne d'été</i>	do
28	Salviati	September.
29	Ognonet, <i>or brown admired</i>	do
30	Autumn golden russet	do
31	Royal summer, <i>royale d'été</i>	do
32	Perfumed, <i>parfum d'aout</i>	do
33	Mouille bouche, <i>verte longue, or great mouth water, M</i>	do
34	Striped dean, <i>verte longue panachée, or culotte de Suisse</i>	do
35	Rousselette de Rheims, <i>petit rousselet, musk, or spice, M</i>	do
36	Brown beurré, <i>beurré grise, M</i>	do
37	Golden beurré, <i>beurré doré, M</i>	do
38	Bloody, <i>la sanguinole, B</i>	do
39	Cassolette, <i>or muscat vert</i>	do
40	Orange bergamot, <i>B</i>	do
41	Lowree's bergamot, <i>M</i>	do
42	Autumn bergamot, <i>M</i>	do
43	Broca's bergamot, <i>M</i>	do
44	Gansel's bergamot, <i>M</i>	do
45	Rosewater, <i>caillot rosat</i>	do
46	Rockland	do
47	Buffum's, <i>M</i>	do
48	Washington, <i>M</i>	September and October.
49	Virgalieu, <i>Doyenné, St. Michael, Dean's pear, beurré blanc, white butter, or garner, M</i>	do
50	Pope's scarlet major	do
51	Pope's quaker	do
52	Crasanne bergamot	October.
53	Bergamot sylvanche	do
54	White and grey Messire Jean	do
55	Poir de prince, <i>or the prince's pear</i>	do
56	Brest melting, <i>fondante de Brest, M</i>	do
57	Seckel, <i>by many thought superior to all others, M</i>	do
58	Doyenné gris, <i>late virgalieu, M</i>	do

59 Prince's virgalieu, M	ripe in October.
60 Red muscat, <i>muscat rouge</i>	do
61 Autumn bon chretien	do
62 Autumn bounty, M	do
63 Woolly, or sage leaved, <i>Pyrus pollveria</i> , ornamental only	do
64 Vine, or lady's, <i>poire de vigne</i> , or <i>demoiselle</i>	Nov.
65 Willow leaved, ornamental only	do
66 Swan's egg, M	November to January.
67 Mansuette	do
68 Newtown virgalieu, M	do
69 Winter thorn, <i>épine d'hyver</i> , M	do
70 Winter achan, M	do
71 L'échasserie, <i>verte longue d'hyver</i> , M	Nov. to Feb.
72 Prince's St. Germain, very superior, M	do
73 Pound, <i>poire de livre</i> , has weighed twenty-eight ounces, B	November to March.
74 Virgouleuse, winter virgalieu, <i>le virgoulé</i> , or <i>poire de glace</i> , M	do
75 St. Germain, or <i>inconnue Lafare</i> , of very superior flavour, and in eating the whole winter, M	do
76 German muscat, <i>muscat Allemand</i> , M	do
77 Double blossom, B § 1	do
78 Spanish bon chretien, <i>bon chretien d'Espagne</i> , B	do
79 Amadot, <i>l'amadote</i> , M	December and January.
80 Merveille d'hyver, <i>petit oin</i> , <i>rousselette d'Anjou</i> , or little lard pear, M	do
81 St. Austin	do
82 Louise-bonne, M	do
83 Chaumontelle, <i>beurré d'hyver</i> , or <i>Bezy de Chaumontelle</i> , M	do
84 Castillac, B	do
85 Easter bergamot, <i>bergamotte de pâsque</i> , or <i>terling</i> , B	December to March.
86 Colmar, <i>manna</i> , or <i>bergamotte tardive</i>	do
87 Ambrette, M	do
88 Winter achan	do
89 King's bon chretien, B	do
90 Bon chretien d'Auche, B	January to March.
91 Holland bergamot, or <i>amoselle</i>	do
92 Winter rousselette	do
93 Tonneau	do
94 St. Martial, or <i>poire angelique</i> , M	do
95 Franc-real, fine gold of winter, <i>fin</i> or <i>d'hyver</i> , B	do

- 96 Silver striped leaved, *ornamental*, 50 cts. Jan. to March. do  
 97 Uvedale's St. Germain, or *union*, B do  
 98 Royal winter, *royale d'hyver*, M January to April do  
 99 Winter bon chretien, *bon chretien d'hyver*, B do  
 100 Treasure, *tresor d'amour* January to May.  
 101 Imperial oak leaved, *Imperiale à feuille de chêne* do  
 102 Sarasin do  
 103 Taunton squash, P  
 104 Besberry, P  
 105 Barland, P  
 106 Alduira, P  
 107 Oldfield, P  
 108 New Holmar, P

} Said to afford Perry equal to  
Champaign.

Some select kinds are propagated on Quince Stocks, for  
Dwarfs or Espaliers, at 50 cents.

## CHERRIES, 50 Cents. *Prunus Cerasus.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

\* denotes fruit of very large size.

† ——— best bearers and most esteemed.

‡ ——— best for tarts, wine, and preserves.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1 Early May  | ripe in May.  |
| 2 †† Early Richmond  | do            |
| 3 †† May duke  | May and June. |
| 4 †* Fraser's black tartarian                                    | June.         |
| 5 Fraser's white tartarian                                       | do            |
| 6 † Black heart  | do            |
| 7 † White heart  | do            |
| 8 Turkey heart   | do            |
| 9 † American heart   | do            |
| 10 †* Harrison's heart   | do            |
| 11 † Ronald's black heart, <i>Ronald's superb, or Circassian</i> | July.         |
| 12 China heart   | do            |
| 13 Gascoign's heart  | do            |
| 14 Lion's heart  | do            |
| 15 †* Ox heart   | do            |
| 16 * Bleeding heart  | do            |
| 17 Amber heart   | do            |
| 18 † Lundie gean   | do            |
| 19 Transparent gean  | do            |

20 Lukeward	ripe in July.	
21 Graffion, or <i>ambrée</i>	do	
22 †*Yellow Spanish	do	
23 †Late Spanish	do	
24 Black Spanish, \$ 1	do	
25 Black carone, or <i>caroon</i>	do	
26 †Holman's, or <i>June duke</i>	do	
27 Arch duke	do	
28 *Prince's duke	do	
29 †Carnation	do	
30 Tradescant's	do	
31 Mazard	do	
32 Honey	do	
33 Hertfordshire white	do	
34 *Four-to-the-pound, or <i>tobacco leaved</i> , \$1	do	
35 Cluster, <i>cerise à bouquet</i> , \$ 1	do	
36 Griottier d'Allemagne, \$ 1	do	
37 White transparent Crimea, \$ 1	do	
38 Elton, \$ 1	do	
39 †Hertfordshire black, late <i>black heart</i>	July and August.	
40 Red bigarreau	do	
41 White bigarreau. <i>Turkey bigarreau</i>	do	
42 †*Elk horn	do	
43 †Kentish, common red	} for tarts	do
44 †Black morello		
45 †Large English morello		
46 †*Plumstone morello		
47 Cornelian, long scarlet fruit, <i>Cornus mascula</i>	August.	
48 American bird cherry, <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	do	
49 Weeping	} ornamental	do
50 French double blossom, very large flowers		
51 English double blossom, smaller flowers		
52 Perfumed, <i>Prunus mahaleb</i>		
53 All saints, pendant flowering cluster		
54 †Remington white heart, 75 cts.		do

Some select kinds are propagated for Dwarfs or Espaliers, on Morello Stocks, as they are found to succeed well, and produce abundantly.

PLUMS, 50 Cents. *Prunus domestica*.  
Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

† denotes those of large size.

\* ——— those of superior flavour.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Early yellow, <i>jaune hative</i> , or <i>white primor-</i><br><i>dian</i>                                    | ripe in July.   |
| 2  | †* Cherry, or <i>prune cerizete</i>   | do  |
| 3  | Red chicasaw  | do  |
| 4  | Yellow chicasaw   | do  |
| 5  | Early damask, <i>Morocco</i> or <i>damas noir</i>   | August.   |
| 6  | Early coral   | } <i>Native fruits of great beauty, and good</i><br><i>bearers, suitable for preserves,</i> |
| 7  | Golden drop   |   |
| 8  | <i>Précocé de Tours</i> , <i>early Tours</i>  | do  |
| 9  | <i>Azure hative</i> , <i>early azure</i>  | do  |
| 10 | * Early sweet damson, or <i>damascene</i>   | do  |
| 11 | Chinese double flowering, \$1   | do  |
| 12 | * Burlington red  | do  |
| 13 | French copper   | do  |
| 14 | † Blue Holland  | do  |
| 15 | * <i>Drap d'or</i> , <i>cloth of gold</i> , or <i>mirabelle double</i>  | do  |
| 16 | Blue Perdrigon  | September.  |
| 17 | † German prune, <i>Guetsche</i> , \$1   | do  |
| 18 | Elfreth's prune   | do  |
| 19 | † Red imperial, <i>red bonum magnum</i>   | do  |
| 20 | † Yellow egg, <i>white bonum magnum</i> , <i>white imperial</i> ,<br>or <i>Mogul</i> , has weighed 4 ounces   | do  |
| 21 | * Large queen Claudia, <i>grosse reine Claude</i> , or <i>Dau-</i><br><i>phine</i>                            | do  |
| 22 | * Little queen Claudia, <i>petite reine Claude</i>  | do  |
| 23 | † * Bolmer's Washington. <i>This justly celebrated gage</i><br><i>plum has weighed near four ounces</i> , \$1 | do  |
| 24 | † * Flushing gage, <i>next in size to the above</i> , \$1   | do  |
| 25 | * Green gage, <i>gros damas vert</i>  | do  |
| 26 | * Blue gage   | do  |
| 27 | * Red gage  | do  |
| 28 | * Yellow gage   | do  |
| 29 | * White gage  | do  |
| 30 | * Large red Orleans, <i>purple egg</i>  | do  |
| 31 | * † Smith's Orleans   | do  |
| 32 | † Hulings' superb, <i>weighs near four ounces</i> , \$1   | do  |
| 33 | * White apricot plum, <i>prune abricottée</i>   | do  |



34 Fotheringham	ripe in September.
35 Muscle	do
36 Cheston	do
37 *Red diaper, <i>roche-carbon</i> , or <i>diaprée rouge</i>	do
38 Mangeron	do
39 Mirabelle	do
40 Peach plum, <i>prune pêche</i> , \$ 1	do
41 Pitless, <i>prune sans noyau</i> , \$ 1	do
42 Coe's golden drop	do
43 St. Catharine	October.
44 Winesour, of Yorkshire	do
45 Monsieur's, or Wentworth	do
46 *Imperatrice violette, <i>Empress</i> , <i>Imperial violet</i> , or <i>prune d'Altesse</i>	do
47 Late cluster	October and November.
48 White damson, or <i>damascene</i>	do
49 Winter damson, or <i>damascene</i>	November.
50 American dwarf, or sand cherry, <i>Prunus depressa</i> , <i>ornamental</i>	

A few select kinds are propagated for Dwarfs or Espaliers,

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## APRICOTS, 37½ Cents. *Prunus Armeniaca*. Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

Those marked P are best for preserving.

1 Early masculine, <i>abricot précocé</i> , or <i>hatif musqué</i>	July.
2 Large early, <i>superior</i>	do
3 Orange, P	do
4 Roman	do
5 Peach, or <i>De Nancy</i> , <i>superior</i>	August.
6 Alexandrian	do
7 Brussels	do
8 White, or <i>abricot blanc</i>	do
9 Gold blotched leaved, <i>abricot de Messine</i>	do
10 Algiers, <i>abricot d'Angers</i> , with sweet pits	do
11 Portugal, or male	do
12 Breda, <i>Holland</i> , or <i>Aveline</i>	do
13 Moorpark, or <i>Anson's</i>	do
14 Turkey	do
15 Black, or <i>Pope's</i> , <i>noir du Pape</i> , or <i>abricot violet</i>	do
16 Alberge, with sweet pits, P	do

Some select kinds are propagated for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

# PEACHES, 37½ Cents. *Amygdalus Persica*. Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

[The varieties of Peaches are so extensive, that the number might easily be increased to two hundred; but, as it is generally preferred to have a moderate number of the best kinds to ripen in succession, the following have been selected on account of their size, flavour, or time of ripening, from among the best kinds imported from Europe, as well as from such as have originated in America.]

\* denotes those of superior flavour.

† ——— those of remarkable size.

M ——— those which are melting.

C ——— Clingstones or Pavies.

1	Scarlet nutmeg, <i>avant rouge, or pêche de Troyes</i>	July.
2	*Yellow nutmeg, <i>avant jaune</i>	do
3	Red nutmeg	do
4	*White nutmeg, <i>avant blanche</i>	do
5	*Green nutmeg, <i>early Anne</i>	do
6	*Sweet water, or large American nutmeg, M	August.
7	*Red rareripe, M	do
8	*White rareripe, <i>free stone heath</i>	do
9	Yellow rareripe, M	do
10	White magdalen, <i>madeleine blanche</i>	do
11	Early red, C	do
12	Early white, C	do
13	Portugal, C	do
14	Belle chevreuse, M	do
15	Early Newington, C	do
16	*†Large early, York rareripe, M	do
17	Heath	do
18	Golden purple, C	do
19	*Grosse mignonne, <i>veloutée de merlet</i> , M	September.
20	Petite mignonne, <i>double de Troyes</i>	do
21	*Millet's mignonne	do
22	Early purple, <i>pourprée hative</i> , M	do
23	Royal George, <i>la royale</i> , M	do
24	Royal Charlotte, M	do
25	*Royal Kensington, M	do
26	*†Old mixon	do
27	*Old Newington, C	do
28	*Bourdine, or <i>narbonne</i> , M	do
29	Nivette, <i>nivette volutée</i> , M	do
30	Montauban, M	do

31 *†Malta, M	ripe in September.
32 Noblesse, M	do
33 Cut leaved	do
34 *†Columbia	do
35 Washington, C	do
36 *†Pine apple, C	do
37 *†Kennedy's Carolina, early lemon, C	do
38 *†Green Catharine, M	do
39 *†Red cheek malacoton, M	do
40 White malacoton	do
41 Bellegarde, or Galande, M	do
42 *Orange peach, M	do
43 Orange, C	do
44 †President	do
45 †Congress, C	do
46 *Late purple, pourprée tardive, or violet nectarine, M	do
47 *†Late admirable, Bellis, or belle de Vitry, C	do
48 White blossom	do
49 *Double blossom, or rose peach, very ornamental, 50 cts.	do
50 Swalsh, M	do
51 Vanguard, M	do
52 Western Newington, C	do
53 Teton de Venus, M	do
54 *†Lemon peach	do
55 Chancellor, chanceliere, M	do
56 Heath freestone	do
57 Royale	do
58 †Lemon, the largest of peaches, C	October.
59 †Large red October, C	do
60 Yellow October, C	do
61 White October, C	do
62 †Spanish, C	do
63 Blood peach, la sanguinole	do
64 †Blood, claret clingstone, or la Cardinale, C	do
65 Late Catharine	do
66 Freestone winter	do
67 Red magdalen, madeleine rouge de Courson	do
68 †Barcelona yellow, C	do
69 *†Pompone, pavié rouge de pompone, C M	do
70 *†Heath. This tree should be kept in cultivated ground, and the fruit ripened in the house; it is by many thought superior to all other peaches, C	Oct. and Nov.

- 71 Gough's late red, C      *ripe in* October and November.  
 72 White winter, *white at the stone*, C      do  
 73 Green winter, C      November and December.  
 74 Algiers yellow winter, C      do

Some select kinds are inoculated low, suitable for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

**NECTARINES, 37½ Cents.** *Amygdalus Persica, var. fructo glabro.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

C denotes Clingstones.

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Early scarlet                    | <i>ripe in</i> August. |
| 2 Fairchild's early                | do                     |
| 3 Early yellow, <i>jaune lisse</i> | do                     |
| 4 Argyle                           | September,             |
| 5 Golden, C                        | do                     |
| 6 Newington, C                     | do                     |
| 7 Aromatick                        | do                     |
| 8 Temple's                         | do                     |
| 9 Red Roman, C                     | do                     |
| 10 Vermash                         | do                     |
| 11 Peterborough                    | do                     |
| 12 Green, C                        | do                     |
| 13 Elruge                          | do                     |
| 14 White, C                        | October.               |

Some select kinds are inoculated low for Dwarfs or Espaliers.

**ALMONDS, 50 Cents.** *Amygdalus communis.* Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 Hard shell, or bitter                                 | <i>ripe in</i> September. |
| 2 Thin shell, or ladies', <i>amandier des dames</i>     | October.                  |
| 3 Sweet soft shell, <i>amande Sultane</i>               | do                        |
| 4 Large Jordan, <i>gros cassante</i>                    | do                        |
| 5 Double flowering dwarf, <i>Amygdalus humile-pleno</i> | do                        |
| 6 Siberian, <i>A. siberica</i>                          | do                        |

# QUINCES, 37½ Cents. *Pyrus Cydonia.*

Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Pentagynia.*

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 Large orange, or apple                                 | ripe in September. |
| 2 Pear   | October.           |
| 3 Portugal, or eatable                                   | do                 |
| 4 Winter   | November to March. |
| 5 Chinese, with showy flowers and beautiful fruit, \$ 5. |                    |

# MULBERRIES, 37½ Cents.

Class, *Monœcia.* Order, *Tetrandria.*

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Large Black European, 50    | } <i>Morus nigra</i>              |
| cts.                          |                                   |
| 2 Red American                | } <i>rubra</i>                    |
| 3 White Chinese or Italian,   | } <i>alba</i>                     |
| for silk worms                |                                   |
| 4 Male Japan paper, orna-     | } <i>Broussonetia papyrifera,</i> |
| mental,                       |                                   |
| 5 Female do, producing fruit, | } <i>v. femina</i>                |
| \$1                           |                                   |

# FIGS, 50 Cents. *Ficus Carica.*

Class, *Polygamia.* Order, *Triœcia.*

- 1 Early brown, a great bearer
- 2 Large late brown
- 3 Large white Genoa
- 4 Ischia
- 5 Marseilles yellow
- 6 Brown Malta
- 7 Large blue

# CURRANTS, 25 Cents.

Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Large Dutch red     | <i>Ribes rubrum</i>      |
| 2 Large Dutch white   | <i>v. fructo albo</i>    |
| 3 Champagne, pale red | } <i>v. fructo roseo</i> |
| transparent           |                          |

4 Striped leaved, <i>beautiful</i> , 50 cts.	}	Ribes v. <i>fol. variegata</i>
5 Black English		nigrum
6 Black American		floridum
7 Hawthorn, or gooseberry leaved, 50 cts.	}	oxycanthoides
8 Lewis's fragrant currant, with yellow flowers of a delightful odour, and black fruit, 50 cts.		aureum
9 Do. with yellow fruit and scentless flowers, 50 cts.	}	v. <i>inodora</i>
10 Indian currant, with red fruit in autumn and winter, 37 cts.		Symphoria <i>glomerata</i>
11 Snowberry, with clusters of beautiful white fruit in autumn, extremely or- namental, 50 cts.	}	racemosa

## RASPBERRIES. *Rubus idæus*.

Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

1 Common red, best for brandy, and the kind usually cultivated for market, 10 cts.	ripe in June and July.
2 English white, 12½ cts.	do
3 Brentford red, 12½ cts.	do
4 Brentford white, 25 cts.	do
5 Antwerp red, 25 cts.	July and August.
6 Antwerp white, or yellow, 25 cts.	do
7 Large fruited cane, 12½ cts.	July and October.
8 Beehive, 25 cts.	do
9 Ford's prolific, 25 cts.	do
10 Twice bearing, 12½ cts.	do
11 Barnet red, 25 cts.	July.
12 American black, <i>Rubus occidentalis</i> , 10 cts.	do
13 American red, <i>Rubus strigosus</i> , 12½ cts.	do
14 Canada purple rose flowering, ornamental, 25 cts.	Aug.

# GOOSEBERRIES, *Ribes Uva-crispa*. Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

Different kinds by name, 31½ cents.

Do. do. mixed, 25 cents.

[Of this fruit near 400 varieties have been imported from England, where they excel in its cultivation, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire; and where they frequently weigh from one to one and a half ounces. The following have been selected on account of their large size, flavour, or time of ripening, and many of them have, in turns, obtained the premiums at the annual exhibitions in England.]

## Red.

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Alcock's king            | 11 Fisher's conqueror    |
| 2 duke of York             | 12 Lomax's victory       |
| 3 Brundrit's Atlas         | 13 Milling's crown bob   |
| 4 Warrington               | 14 Leigh's rifleman      |
| 5 Ironmonger               | 15 Bratherton's pasttime |
| 6 Shaw's Billy Dean        | 16 Hargraw's major Hill  |
| 7 Bulfinch                 | 17 Turner's Lincoln      |
| 8 Large amber              | 18 Walker's Bank of Eng- |
| 9 Smooth claret            | land                     |
| 10 Dean's glory of England | 19 Rumbullion            |

## White.

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 20 Elephant        | 27 Grundy's fowler        |
| 21 Snowball        | 28 milk maid              |
| 22 Highland        | 29 Saunder's royal oak    |
| 23 White heart     | 30 Samson's queen Anne    |
| 24 Callebanc's     | 31 Holding's white muslin |
| 25 Crystal         | 32 Hilton's blunderbuss   |
| 26 Leigh's fiddler |                           |

## Yellow.

- |                    |                              |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 33 Golden drop     | 39 Prince of Orange          |
| 34 Rocket's        | 40 Hutton's goldfinch        |
| 35 Long yellow     | 41 Royal yellow              |
| 36 Rough yellow    | 42 Taylor's golden talent    |
| 37 Golden seedling | 43 Hill's royal sovereign    |
| 38 Golden taper    | 44 Gradwell's ville de Paris |

## Green.

45 Early hairy	51 Green oak
46 Gascoign	52 Duke of Bedford
47 Walnut	53 Ribbed
48 Satisfaction	54 Blakeley's chisel
49 Dorrington	55 Allen's glory of Ratcliffe
50 Ne plus ultra	

**STRAWBERRIES, 25 Cents per Dozen.**  
*Fragaria vesca.* Class, *Polyandria.* Order,  
*Polygynia.*

1 Morrissania, or early scarlet Virginian	ripe in May.
2 English red wood	June.
3 English white wood, white hautboy	do
4 English red hautboy, musk flavoured	do
5 Large Hudson, 37 cts.	} These are the kinds cultivated for market June and July.
6 Red Chili, 37 cts.	
7 Blush, or green Chili, fraisier-vert, 37 cts.	do
8 Bourbon blush, 50 cts.	do
9 Pine apple, fraisier-ananas, 50 cts.	do
10 Caroline, 50 cts.	do
11 Red alpine, monthly, or everbearing. It is preferable to make a new bed of the kind every year, 50 cts.	June to December.
12 White alpine, 50 cts.	do

**WALNUTS, FILBERTS, AND HAZLE-  
 NUTS, 37½ Cents, except where noted.**

1 Madeira nut, or English walnut, 50 cts.
2 French double do, \$ 1
3 Pecan, or Illinois nut, 50 cts.
4 Shellbark hiccory, or Kiskytom nut
5 Mockernut do
6 Bitternut do
7 Pignut do



- 8 Black walnut  
 9 Butternut  
 10 English red skin filbert, 25 cts.  
 11 Do white do do  
 12 Large Spanish do, *Barcelona, or cobnut*  
 13 American hazlenut, 25 cts.

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## ASPARAGUS.

Roots *per hundred* \$ 1  
 Ditto *per thousand* \$ 8

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HOP roots *per hundred* \$ 5

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## GRAPES. *Vitis vinifera.*

Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

37½ Cents, except those noted.

[The foreign Grapes included in the following assortment are reared from plants imported *directly* from the most celebrated collections in France and Germany, many of which contain from four to five hundred varieties, and descriptions of nearly all of them will be found in the most celebrated works on the culture of the Vine—such as Speechley, Duhammel, Forsyth, &c.—and also in the Treatise attached to this Catalogue. Many of them will be found to differ essentially from fruits cultivated under similar names in some parts of the United States, as in many instances the possessors of Grapes of doubtful origin have attached to them the names of old established fruits. This practice, so common in our country, and so calculated to disseminate error, cannot be too greatly deprecated. I have also to acknowledge the recent reception of some valuable German Grapes from that distinguished philanthropist, Col. George Gibbs, of Sunswick, Long-Island, which were received by him direct from the Government Botanic Garden of Austria, and which are inserted in this Catalogue.]

C denotes those which ripen well in the city only.

C C ————— which ripen well both in city and country.

C C F ————— which succeed in the country in fine seasons.

\* ————— celebrated wine grapes.

1 Earliest French, *précoc de la Madeleine*, C C August.

2 Early white muscadine, or *summer sweet water*, C C do

3 July grape, *morillon noir hatif*, or *early black cluster*, C C

4 \*Large black cluster, C C September.

5	*Small black cluster, or <i>Burgundy</i> , C C	September.
6	*Miller's Burgundy, or <i>Meunier</i> , C C	do
7	*Auvergnat noir, or true <i>Burgundy</i> , C C	do
8	White sweet water, C C F	do
9	Black do C C	do
10	*Black Madeira, C C	do
11	*Purple do C C	do
12	*Bordeaux purple, C C	do
13	White Frontignac, <i>muscat blanc</i> , C C, \$1	do
14	Grizzly do C C, 50 cts.	do
15	Black, or purple do, <i>muscat noir</i> , or black <i>Constan-</i> <i>tia</i> , C C, 50 cts.	do
16	Red do, <i>muscat rouge</i> , C C F, 50 cts.	October.
17	Blue, or violet do, <i>muscat violet</i> , C C, \$1	do
18	White muscat of Alexandria, or <i>Alexandrian Fron-</i> <i>tignac</i> , <i>muscat blanc d'Alexandrie</i> , C, \$1	do
19	Red muscat of Alexandria, \$1	do
20	Red muscat of Jerusalem, C, \$1	do
21	White muscat of Lunelle, C C F, \$1	do
22	Muscat noir du Jura, C C, \$1	do
23	Muscat blanc du Jura, C C, \$1	do
24	Muscat noir du Po, C C, \$1	do
25	Muscat blanc du Po, C C, \$1	do
26	White Chasselas, <i>Royal Muscadine</i> , d'Arboycé, or <i>chasselas blanc</i> , C C, 50 cts.	do
27	Red Chasselas, <i>chasselas rouge</i> , C C F, 50 cts.	do
28	Rose do <i>chasselas rose</i> , C C, \$1	do
29	Musk do <i>chasselas musquée</i> , or <i>Frankin-</i> <i>dale</i> , C C, \$1	do
30	Cut leaved do, <i>chasselas à feuilles lasciniés</i> , \$1	do
31	Variegated do, <i>chasselas panaché</i> , \$1	do
32	Black do, <i>chasselas noir</i> , \$1	do
33	Fontenoy do, <i>chasselas de Fontenoy</i> , \$1	do
34	Violet do, <i>chasselas violet</i> , \$1	do
35	Golden do, <i>chasselas dorée</i> , \$1	do
36	Early do, <i>chasselas hatif</i> , \$1	September.
37	White Hamburgh, or <i>Portugal</i> , C, \$1	do
38	Black do a great bearer, C C, 50 cts.	Oct.
39	Red do or <i>Gibraltar</i> , C C, 50 cts.	do
40	Parsley leaved, <i>Cioutat</i> , or <i>raisin d'Autriche</i> , C C F, 50 cts.	do
41	*Chocolate coloured, or brown, C C	do
42	Red muscadell, <i>muscadelle rouge</i> , C, 50 cts.	do
43	Black muscadell, \$1	do

44	White muscadel, \$1	ripe in October.
45	Muscadelle du lot, C C, \$1	do
46	White, or true Tokay, Tokai blanc, from Hungary, C C, \$1	do
47	Lombardy, flame coloured Tokay, or Rhenish, C C F, \$1	do
48	Malvoisie, Malmsey, or blue Tokay, C C, \$1	do
49	Malvoisie blanc, C C, \$1	do
50	Malvoisie blanc du Po, C C, \$1	do
51	Malmsey muscadine, malvoisie musquée, C C F, \$1	do
52	Sauvignon, white, C C, 50 cts.	do
53	St. Peter's, white, Saint Pierre blanc, \$1	do
54	St. Peter's, black, C C F, 50 cts.	do
55	*Bland's pale red, C C	do

*The following Grapes are \$1 each.*

56	White Cornishon, cornishon blanc, C
57	Syrian, with monstrous bunches, white, C
58	*White Constantia, C
59	*Red do
60	Seedless Corinth, or currant, Corinthe sans pepins
61	Small blue Corinth, Corinthe violet
62	White Corinth, Corinthe blanc, C C F
63	Luscious white, blanc doux
64	*White Calabrian, blanc de la Calabre
65	*Violet do violet de la Calabre
66	Striped grape, culotte de Suisse
67	*La rousse de Lyons
68	*White Burgundy, pineau blanc, C C
69	*Black do pineau noir, C C
70	*Pineau gris, or petit muscadet, C C
71	*Black Lisbon, C C F
72	Black muscadine, C C F
73	Black raisin, C
74	White do C
75	Red do
76	*Claret, C C F
77	Verjus, or bourdelas, C C
78	Brick, pale red
79	Black Spanish, or Alicante, Gros noir d'Espagne C C F
80	Aleppo, white, black, and striped on same bunch, C C F
81	Le Cœur, or Morocco, grizzly, C
82	Black Damascus, C
83	Smyrna, red, C C F

- 84 Golden Galician, C  
 85 \*Verdats  
 86 Gros muscat noir  
 87 Gros guillaume  
 88 \*Liverdun bon vin, or *Péricé noir*, a very celebrated  
     *wine grape in Switzerland, and the north of France*  
 89 \*White morillon, *morillon blanc*, C C F  
 90 \*Variegated do *morillon panaché*, C C  
 91 \*Morillon du Doubs, C C  
 92 \*Petit morillon du Doubs, C C  
 93 \*Morillon du Jura, C C  
 94 \*Calliaba  
 95 \*Trois Keiottes  
 96 Panse musquée blanc du Rhone, C  
 97 \*Mellier, C C  
 98 \*Burguignon noir, or *petit goy*, C C  
 99 Madeleine blanc  
 100 \*Gris mélé, C C  
 101 Petit gouains  
 102 Black Prince, C

# AMERICAN NATIVE GRAPES, 37½ cents.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 103 Early white fox                                   | ripe in August. |
| 104 Purple fox  | do              |
| 105 Isabella, from South-Carolina                     | September.      |
| 106 Scuppernon, from North-Carolina                   | do              |
| 107 Alexander's, Schuylkill muscadell, or Spring Mill | do              |
| <i>Constantia</i>                                     | do              |
| 108 Orwigsburg, white                                 | do              |
| 109 Elsingburgh, blue                                 | do              |
| 110 Catawba, purple                                   | do              |
| 111 Carolina muscadine                                | do              |
| 112 Worthington, black, found near Annapolis          | do              |
| 113 Elkton  |                 |
| 114 Norton's Virginia seedling                        |                 |
| 115 Prince Edward, from Virginia                      |                 |
| 116 Columbia  |                 |
| 117 Lufborough  |                 |
| 118 Muncy, pale red                                   |                 |
| 119 Long's Missouri, \$1                              |                 |

The following celebrated French and German Grapes are under cultivation, and will be for sale in the autumn of 1825, at \$1 each.

† denotes celebrated table grapes.

b denotes black or violet, and w white or yellow.

- 120 † Maroc, or raisin turc, b
- 121 † Marroquin, or espagnin, b
- 122 † Raisin prune, b
- 123 † Terré moureau noir, b
- 124 † de barri noir, b
- 125 † Ugne noir, b
- 126 † Aspirant, b
- 127 † Olivette noir, b
- 128 † Clarette rose, b
- 129 † Damas violet, b
- 130 † Très dur, ou de poche, b
- 131 † Martinen, b
- 132 † Grec rose, b
- 133 Feldlinger; from the Rhine, b
- 134 Malvoisie rouge du Po, b
- 135 Epicier, b
- 136 Teinturier, b
- 137 Plant droit, b
- 138 Rochelle noir, b
- 139 Malaga, b
- 140 Merlé d'Espagne, b
- 141 \*Frankenthaler, from Germany
- 142 Rotche hintsche, from the Rhine, b
- 143 L'allemand, Facun, or German
- 144 L'allemand le rouge, German red
- 145 Ollwer, from Germany, the wine of this grape is a celebrated remedy for the gravel
- 146 Ortliebscher, German
- 147 Rauchling, le grand, from Germany
- 148 Reissling, clairette de Limoux, from the Rhine, w
- 149 ———, le grand, from Germany
- 150 † Calitor blanc, w
- 151 † Charette blanche, w
- 152 † Columbau, w
- 153 † Dure Peau, w

- 154 ‡ Galet blanc, *w*  
 155 ‡ Joanen blanc, *w*  
 156 ‡ Olivette blanche, *w*  
 157 ‡ Picardan, *w*  
 158 ‡ Augibert blanc, *w*  
 159 ‡ Clarette ronde, *w*  
 160 ‡ Doucinelle, *w*  
 161 ‡ Ugne blanche, *w*  
 162 Piquant-paul, *w*  
 163 Claverine, *w*  
 164 Fié jaune, *w*  
 165 Gouais jaune, *w*  
 166 Printanier, *w*  
 167 Kni perlé, } *from the Rhine, w*  
 168 Weiss klefeln, }  
 169 Lachryma Christi  
 170 Mottled leaved, *à feuilles panachés*  
 171 Blue Cartager, }  
 172 Queen, } *from Austria*  
 173 Black Shearcat, }  
 174 Rough black, }  
 175 Little sylven, }  
 176 Red Sauvignon  
 177 Madeira black cluster, and a number of others from Ma-  
 deira, Germany, France, and elsewhere

ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES of the  
 first class and largest growth, esteemed for  
 their foliage, flowers, or fruit. 37½ Cents,  
 except those noted.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 White flowering horse }<br>chesnut, 50 cts.                     | <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> |
| 2 Yellow flowering do. 50 cts.                                    | <i>flava</i>                  |
| 3 Sugar maple, 50 cts.  | <i>Acer saccharinum</i>       |
| 4 Scarlet do. with clusters }<br>of showy flowers in }<br>March } | <i>rubrum</i>                 |
| 5 Norway maple, 50 cts.   | <i>platanoides</i>            |
| 6 English do. 50 cts.   | <i>campestre</i>              |
| 7 European sycamore, 50 cts.                                      | <i>pseudoplatanus</i>         |

- |  |   |                         |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| 8 Chinese aïlanthus, or tree<br>of heaven,* with leaves<br>4 feet long, \$1                          | } | Ailanthus glandulosa    |
| 9 European autumn flower-<br>ing alder, 50 cts.  |   | Alnus glutinosa         |
| 10 European cut leaved do.<br>50 cts.  | } | <i>v. lasciniata</i>    |
| 11 Scotch weeping birch, of<br>poetic celebrity, 50 cts.   |   | Betula alba-pendula     |
| 12 Yellow birch  | } | excelsa                 |
| 13 Canada canoe birch  |   | papyracea               |
| 14 Black birch, 25 cts.  |   | lenta                   |
| 15 Paper birch, 25 cts.  |   | populifolia             |
| 16 Japan paper mulberry,<br>male   | } | Broussonetia papyrifera |
| 17 Do. do. female, \$1   |   | <i>v. femina</i>        |
| 18 Spanish chesnut, with<br>large eatable fruit, 50<br>cts.  | } | Castanea vesca          |
| 19 American do. 25 cts.  |   | americana               |
| 20 Catalpa, much admired<br>for its showy flowers,<br>50 cts.  | } | Catalpa syringæfolia    |
| 21 American cypress, of fine<br>appearance and very<br>quick growth, 50 cts.                         |   | Cupressus disticha      |
| 22 European ash, very state-<br>ly, and of rapid growth,<br>50 cts.                                  | } | Fraxinus excelsior      |
| 23 Honey locust, or thorny<br>acacia   |   | Gleditschia triacanthos |
| 24 Kentucky coffee, or bon-<br>duc, of singular growth,<br>with spikes of purple<br>flowers, 50 cts. | } | Gymnocladus canadensis  |
| 25 Sassafras, 25 cts.  |   | Laurus sassafras        |
| 26 Maple leaved sweet gum  | } | Liquidamber styraciflua |
| 27 Tulip tree, or white wood,<br>very stately and orna-<br>mental, 50 cts.                           |   | Liriodendron tulipifera |

\* This tree is so called in Japan on account of the enormous height to which it attains. It has the quality of withstanding the greatest heat uninjured, and retains its foliage until very late in the season.

- |    |  |   |                       |
|----|--|---|-----------------------|
| 28 | Pride of India, with clusters of purple flowers, and very beautiful foliage, 50 cts.   | } | Melia azedarach       |
| 29 | European larch, or deciduous fir, 50 cts.  |   | Pinus larix           |
| 30 | American do. or hackmatack, 50 cts.  | } | pendula               |
| 31 | American plane, sycamore, or buttonwood, 50 cts.   |   | Platanus occidentalis |
| 32 | Oriental plane, 50 cts.  |   | orientalis            |
| 33 | Lombardy poplar  |   | Populus dilatata      |
| 34 | Abele, or silver leaf tree, very ornamental, 50 cts.   | } | alba                  |
| 35 | Athenian do.   |   | græca                 |
| 36 | Balsam do. or tacmahac   |   | balsamifera           |
| 37 | Carolina do. or cotton tree  |   | angulata              |
| 38 | Canada do.   |   | monilifera            |
| 39 | Water do.  |   | heterophylla          |
| 40 | American aspen do.   |   | trepida               |
| 41 | European aspen do.   |   | tremula               |
| 42 | American bird cherry, 50 cts.  |   | Prunus virginiana     |
| 43 | English royal oak, celebrated for being the refuge of King Charles II. 50 cts.   | } | Quercus robur         |
| 44 | Lucombe's oak, § 1   |   | v. exoniensis         |
| 45 | Turkey oak, 50 cts.  |   | cerris                |
| 46 | Fox's white oak. These are raised from seeds of the two trees under which George Fox, the original Quaker, preached; which trees are still in a thriving state at Flushing | } | alba                  |
| 47 | Willow leaved oak, 50 cts.   |   | phellos               |
| 48 | American oaks, 22 species, each 25 to 50 cts.  | } |                       |
| 49 | Common locust, a superior timber tree, 25 cts.   |   | Robinia pseudacacia   |
| 50 | Weeping willow, 37 to 50 cts.  |   | Salix babylonica      |
| 51 | Upright green willow   |   | alba                  |
| 52 | Golden willow  |   | vitellina             |



53 European linden, or lime, much admired, and very ornamental, 50 cts.	}	Tilia europæa
54 Red twigged do. 50 cts.		
55 American do. or bass- wood, 50 cts.	}	parviflora americana
56 Scotch, or witch elm, 50 cts.		
57 English elm, 50 cts.	}	Ulmus montana campestris var. crispa
58 Curled leaved do. 75 cts.		
59 Dutch, or cork barked do. 50 cts.		
60 Weeping do. 50 cts.	}	suberosa pendula
61 Wahoo do. 50 cts.		
		alata

—+—

**ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES** of the second class, and middle growth, esteemed for their foliage and flowers. 37½ Cents, except those noted.

1 Scarlet flowering horse chestnut. 50 cts.	}	Aesculus pavia
2 Papaw, or custard apple, 50 cts.		
3 Prickly ash, angelica, or Herculus's club	}	Anona glabra Aralia spinosa
4 European Judas tree, with very showy red flowers, which appear before the leaves, 50 cts.		
5 White flowering do. \$ 1	}	Cercis siliquastrum v. alba
6 American do. with red flowers, 50 cts.		
7 Snowdrop, or white fringe tree, with flowers resem- bling cut paper, 50 cts.	}	Chionanthus virginica
8 White flowering dog- wood, 25 cts.		
9 White leaf, or white beam, 50 cts.	}	Cornus florida Cratægus aria
10 Azarole, 50 cts.		
		azarolus

- |  |   |                                |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 11 Laburnum, or golden chain, much admired for its clusters of bright yellow flowers, 50 cts.                                    | } | Cytisus laburnum               |
| 12 Scotch do. 50 cts.  |   | alpinus                        |
| 13 Persimmon, or American medlar, 50 cts.  | } | Diospyros virginica            |
| 14 European beech  |   | Fagus sylvatica                |
| 15 Purple, or copper leaved beech, \$ 1  | } | v. purpurea                    |
| 16 Weeping ash, of singular appearance, 50 cts.  |   | Fraxinus excelsior, v. pendula |
| 17 Curled leaved ash, of very curious growth, 50 cts.  | } | atra                           |
| 18 Flowering ash, or manna tree, 50 cts.   |   | ornus                          |
| 19 Chinese do. \$ 1  | } | chinensis                      |
| 20 Chinese thorny acacia, \$ 1   |   | Gleditschia sinensis           |
| 21 Umbrella magnolia, with very large white fragrant flowers, 50 cts.  | } | Magnolia tripetala             |
| 22 Glaucous magnolia, with flowers of exquisite fragrance, 50 cts.   |   | glauca                         |
| 23 Double flowering do. \$ 3   | } | v. pleno                       |
| 24 Splendid magnolia, with leaves two to three feet long, and flowers twelve inches in diameter, of a delightful fragrance, \$ 2 |   | macrophylla                    |
| 25 Blue flowering magnolia, or cucumber tree, 50 cts.  | } | acuminata                      |
| 26 Ear-leaved magnolia, \$ 2   |   | auriculata                     |
| 27 Yellow flowering magnolia, \$ 3   | } | cordata                        |
| 28 German, or Dutch medlar, 50 cts.  |   | Mespilus germanica             |
| 29 European bird cherry, 50 cts.   | } | Prunus padus                   |
| 30 Snowy medlar, so called from its being covered with white flowers early in spring   |   | Pyrus botryapium               |
| 31 Chinese double rose flowering apple, 50 cts.  | } | spectabilis                    |
|  |   |                                |

- |  |   |                         |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| 32 Japan scarlet flowering<br>apple, § 1   | } | Pyrus japonica          |
| 33 Woolly, or sage leaved<br>pear, 50 cts.   |   | pollveria               |
| 34 Willow leaved do. 50 cts.   |   | salicifolia             |
| 35 Mount Sinai do. § 1   |   | Sinai                   |
| 36 Venetian sumach, or pur-<br>ple fringe tree. This<br>beautiful tree is covered<br>during summer with<br>tufts of russet coloured<br>down, and forms the most<br>singular ornament of<br>the garden, 50 cts. | } | Rhus cotinus            |
| 37 European tanners' su-<br>mach, 50 cts.  |   | coriaria                |
| 38 Purple acacia, with clus-<br>ters of beautiful flowers  | } | Robinia viscosa         |
| 39 Japan jingo tree, very cu-<br>rious, § 2  |   | Salisburia adiantifolia |
| 40 Black willow, of singular<br>appearance   | } | Salix nigra             |
| 41 English common osier  |   | viminalis               |
| 42 English basket osier  |   | fissa                   |
| 43 European mountain ash,<br>or Scotch roan, very much<br>admired both for the beau-<br>ty of its foliage and its<br>clusters of scarlet fruit,<br>which remain on many<br>months, 50 cts.                     | } | Sorbus aucuparia        |
| 44 American mountain ash,<br>50 cts.   |   | americana               |
| 45 Bastard mountain ash,<br>50 cts.  |   | hybrida                 |
| 46 European sorb, or ser-<br>vice tree, 50 cts.  |   | domestica               |
| 47 Tooth-ache tree, or thorny<br>ash   | } | Zanthoxylum fraxineum   |
|  |   |                         |

# ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, esteemed for their flowers, foliage, or fruit. 25 Cents, except those noted.

- |  |   |                                |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Sensitive tree, with beautiful foliage, 50 cts.  | } | Acacia julibrissin             |
| 2 Silver striped sycamore, very ornamental, \$1  |   | Acer pseudoplatanus, fol. arg. |
| 3 Dwarf white flowering horse chesnut, 50 cts.   | } | Aesculus macrostachya          |
| 4 Indigo shrub, with spikes of blue flowers, 37 cts.                                     |   | Amorpha fruticosa              |
| 5 Double flowering almond, beautiful, 50 cts.  | } | Amygdalus pumila, pleno        |
| 6 Andromeda, many species  |   | Andromeda, sp.                 |
| 7 Southern wood  |   | Artemesia abrotanum            |
| 8 Groundsel tree, covered in autumn with white feathered tufts, very ornamental, 50 cts. | } | Baccharis halimifolia          |
| 9 Barberry, for preserves  |   | Berberis canadensis            |
| 10 Purple flowering Calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub, 50 cts.                         | } | Calycanthus floridus           |
| 11 Brown flowering do. 50 cts.   |   | glaucus                        |
| 12 Chinquapin, or dwarf garden chesnut, 50 cts.  | } | Castanea pumila                |
| 13 Prince's ditto, with large fruit, 50 cts.   |   | v. Princei                     |
| 14 Clethra, with very fragrant flowers in autumn   | } | Clethra alnifolia              |
| 15 Yellow flowering Bladder-senna, blooming both in spring and autumn, 37 cts.           |   | Colutea arborescens            |
| 16 Red flowering do. 50 cts.   |   | cruenta                        |
| 17 Pocock's do. 50 cts.  |   | Pocockii                       |
| 18 Scorpion senna, or red Coronilla, 37 cts.   | } | Coronilla emerus               |
| 19 Sweet fern, leaves very fragrant  |   | Comptonia asplenifolia         |
| 20 Double yellow Japan globe flower, blooming both in spring and autumn, \$1             | } | Corchorus japonicus            |
|  |   |                                |

- 21 Myrtle leaved coriaria, \$1 Coriaria myrtifolia
- 22 Bloody dogwood. *In autumn and winter the branches are of a beautiful crimson,* 37 cts. } Cornus sanguinea
- 23 Blue berried do. 37 cts. } sericea
- 24 Cornelian cherry, *with long scarlet fruit in autumn, very ornamental,* 50 cts. } mascula
- 25 European common hawthorn Cratægus oxycantha
- 26 Double white flowering hawthorn, *with beautiful flowers resembling small roses, which change to purple,* 50 cts. } v. pleno
- 27 Scarlet flowering hawthorn, 50 cts. } v. roseo
- 28 Striped leaved do. } v. fol. arg.
- 29 Cluster flowered cytissus, 50 cts. } Cytissus capitatus
- 30 Sessile leaved do. 50 cts. } sessilifolius
- 31 Pink mezereon, *blooming in March, with flowers of delightful fragrance* } Daphne mezereum
- 32 White flowering do. 50 cts. } v. album
- 33 American strawberry tree, or burning bush } Euonymus americanus
- 34 European broad leaved do. 50 cts. } europæus
- 35 White fruited do. 50 cts. } v. fructo albo
- 36 Warted do. 50 cts. } verrucosus
- 37 Franklinia, *with flowers of delightful fragrance,* \$1 } Gordonia pubescens
- 38 Snowdrop, or silver bell, *with wreaths of beautiful flowers in April,* 50 cts. } Halesia tetraptera
- 39 Witch hazel, *blooming in autumn,* 50 cts. } Hamamelis virginica
- 40 Single white althæa frutex Hibiscus syriacus
- 41 Single blue do. } v. ceruleo
- 42 Single striped do. } v. fl. varieg.
- 43 Double purple do. 37 cts. } v. purp. fl.

- 44 Double white althæa frutex, 37 cts. } Hibiscus, *v. albo pl.*
- 45 Double pheasant eye do. 50 cts. } *v. bicolor*
- 46 Double striped do. 50 cts. } *v. fl. pl. varieg.*
- 47 Double blue do. 50 cts. } *v. ceruleo*
- 48 Double red do. 50 cts. } *v. rubro*
- 49 Variegated leaved do. 50 cts. } *v. fol. varieg.*
- 50 Changeable hydrangea, blue and rose-coloured, very showy and ornamental, 50 cts. } Hydrangea hortensis
- 51 White flowering do. } *vulgaris*
- 52 Oak leaved do. 50 cts. } *quercifolia*
- 53 St. John's wort, with showy flowers, 37 cts. } Hypericum kalmianum
- 54 Fœtid do. 37 cts. } *hircinum*
- 55 Virginian itea, 50 cts. } Itea virginica
- 56 European small leaved yellow jasmine, 37 cts. } Jasminum humile
- 57 Italian large leaved yellow do. 37 cts. } *fruticans*
- 58 Spice wood, or wild alspice } Laurus benzoin
- 59 Willow leaved do. 50 cts. } *æstivalis*
- 60 Common privet, or prim } Ligustrum vulgare
- 61 Yellow berried do. 37 cts. } *v. fructo flava*
- 62 Striped leaved do. 37 cts. } *v. fol. variegato*
- 63 Candleberry myrtle, the berries are used in making candles, and impart an agreeable fragrance } Myrica cerifera
- 64 Sweet gale, 37 cts. } *gale*
- 65 Cranberry } Oxycoccus macrocarpus
- 66 Carolina large flowering syringo, 37 cts. } Philadelphus inodorus
- 67 European fragrant do. } *coronarius*
- 68 Semi-double flowering do. 50 cts. } *v. pleno*
- 69 Dwarf do. 37 cts. } *nanus*
- 70 Striped leaved do. beautiful, 75 cts. } *v. varieg.*
- 71 Shrubby cinquefoil, 75 cts. } Potentilla fruticosa
- 72 Winterberry, covered in autumn and winter with bright scarlet berries } Prinos verticillatus

- |  |   |                                 |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 73 Dwarf cluster flowering<br>plum, 50 cts.  | } | Prunus depressa                 |
| 74 White blossom sloe, or<br><i>English black thorn</i> ,<br>50 cts.   |   | spinosa                         |
| 75 Trefoil tree, 37 cts.   | } | Ptelia trifoliata               |
| 76 Christ's thorn, of the<br><i>Holy Land</i> , 50 cts.  |   | Rhamnus paliurus                |
| 77 Purging sea buckthorn,<br>37 cts.   | } | catharticus                     |
| 78 Lewis's fragrant yellow<br>flowering currant, with<br><i>flowers of a delightful</i><br><i>odour, two kinds</i> , 50 cts. |   | Ribes aureum                    |
| 79 Rose acacia, much ad-<br>mired, 37 cts.   | } | Robinia hispida                 |
| 80 Salt tree robinia, \$ 1   |   | halacodendron                   |
| 81 Sweet flowering willow,<br>37 cts.  | } | Salix lucida                    |
| 82 English variegated wil-<br>low, with leaves beauti-<br>fully mottled, 37 cts.   |   | caprea, varieg.                 |
| 83 Parsley leaved elder, 37 cts.   |   | Sambucus nigra, <i>apiifol.</i> |
| 84 Striped bittersweet, 37 cts.  |   | Solanum dulcamara, v.           |
| 85 Nine bark spiræa, 37 cts.   |   | Spiræa opulifolia               |
| 86 Red spiræa  |   | tomentosa                       |
| 87 White do.   |   | salicifolia                     |
| 88 Siberian do. 50 cts.  |   | lævigata                        |
| 89 Hypericum leaved ditto,<br><i>beautiful</i> , 37 cts.   | } | hypericifolia                   |
| 90 Three leaved bladder-<br>nut, producing seeds in<br>bladders, 37 cts.   |   | Staphylea trifoliata            |
| 91 Five leaved do. 50 cts.   |   | pinnata                         |
| 92 Stewartia, \$ 1   |   | Stewartia marylandica           |
| 93 Snowberry, with clusters<br>of snow-white fruit in<br>autumn, very orna-<br>mental, 50 cts.                               | } | Symphoria racemosa              |
| 94 Indian currant, with red<br>fruit in autumn and<br>winter, 37 cts.  |   | glomerata                       |
| 95 White lilac, 37 cts.  |   | Syringa vulgaris                |

96 Purple lilac	Syringa, <i>v. purp.</i>
97 Purple Persian do. 50 cts.	<i>persica</i>
98 White Persian do. \$ 1	<i>v. albo</i>
99 Chinese cut leaved do. } <i>very delicate</i> , 50 cts. }	<i>v. lasciniata</i>
100 Siberian lilac, \$ 1	<i>sibirica</i>
101 French tamarisk, <i>much</i> } <i>admired</i> }	Tamarix gallica
102 Huckleberry, <i>many species</i>	Vaccinium, <i>sp.</i>
103 Snowball, <i>or gue der</i> } <i>rose</i> , 37 cts. }	Viburnum opulus
104 Cranberry viburnum. } <i>with clusters of fruit re-</i> } <i>sembling cranberries</i> }	oxycoccus
105 Wayfaring tree, 50 cts.	Iantana
106 Rose leaved viburnum	pubescens
107 Chaste tree, <i>very fra-</i> } <i>grant</i> , 37 cts. }	Vitex agnus-castus
108 Parsley leaved zanthorhiza	Zanthorrhiza apiifolia

## ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS, 50 Cents, except those noted.

Those marked thus \* require a slight protection in winter—there are many other Evergreens which will stand the winters of the Southern States, and which will be found under the Green-House head.

1 Common box, 12½ cts.	Buxus sempervirens
2 Silver striped do. 25 cts.	<i>v. arg. varieg.</i>
3 Gold striped do.	<i>v. aur. varieg.</i>
4 White cedar	Cupressus thyoides
5 *European cypress, \$ 1	sempervirens
6 Scrubby horse tail, <i>of</i> } <i>very curious growth</i> }	Ephedra distachya
7 American holly	Ilex opaca
8 European holly	aquifolium
9 *Silver striped do. \$ 1	<i>v. arg. variegato</i>
10 *Gold striped do. \$ 1	<i>v. aur. variegato</i>
11 *Gold blotched do. \$ 1	<i>v. aur. maculato</i>
12 *Box leaved do. \$ 1	<i>v. buxifolia</i>



- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 13 *Hedgehog holly, \$ 1  | Ilex, v. <i>echinatum</i>       |
| 14 *Gold striped hedgehog<br>do. \$ 1   | } <i>aur.</i>                   |
| 15 *Silver striped do. \$ 1   | } <i>arg.</i>                   |
| 16 Swedish upright juniper  | Juniperus <i>suecia</i>         |
| 17 Red American cedar, 25 cts.  | <i>virginica</i>                |
| 18 European savin, <i>celebrated for its cures of horses</i>  | } <i>sabina</i>                 |
| 19 Variegated savin   | <i>v. varieg.</i>               |
| 20 Broad leaved kalmia, or<br><i>laurel</i> , 37 cts.   | } <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>       |
| 21 Narrow leaved do. <i>very delicate</i> , 37 cts.   | } <i>angustifolia</i>           |
| 22 *European sweet bay, \$ 1  | Laurus <i>nobilis</i>           |
| 23 Italian evergreen privet,<br>25 cts.   | } Ligustrum <i>vulgare</i> , v. |
| 24 Great flowering evergreen, or <i>laurel leaved magnolia</i> , \$ 1   | } <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>   |
| 25 Evergreen thorn, <i>with scarlet fruit during autumn and winter, very ornamental</i> , 37 cts.   | } <i>Mespilus pyracantha</i>    |
| 26 Balm of Gilead, or <i>balsam fir</i> , <i>very much admired</i> ,<br>4 feet high, 50 cts.<br>5 to 6 feet high, 75 cts.<br>8 feet, \$ 1 50 cts.                             | } Pinus <i>balsamea</i>         |
| 27 White, or <i>Weymouth pine</i> ,<br><i>much admired</i> , 50 cts.<br>75 cts. \$ 1, and \$ 1 50,<br><i>as in size</i>   | } <i>strobis</i>                |
| 28 Norway spruce fir, <i>with pendant cones, a beautiful tree, and celebrated for growing on poor ground</i> , 50 cts. 75 cts.<br>\$ 1, and \$ 1 50, <i>according to size</i> | } <i>abies</i>                  |
| 29 Red spruce fir   | <i>rubra</i>                    |
| 30 Black, or <i>double spruce fir</i>   | <i>nigra</i>                    |
| 31 White spruce fir   | <i>alba</i>                     |
| 32 Hemlock, or <i>drooping spruce fir</i>   | } <i>canadensis</i>             |

33 Cedar of Lebanon, § 2	Pinus cedrus
34 European silver fir	picea
35 Scotch mountain fir, celebrated for growing on poor ground	sylvestris
36 Pinaster, or cluster pine, § 1	pinaster
37 Italian stone pine, with eatable fruit, § 1	pinea
38 Siberian stone pine, § 2	cembra
39 Pitch, or resin pine	rigida
40 Yellow pine	variabilis
41 *Carolina plum, or wild orange, § 1	Prunus caroliniensis
42 *English laurel, § 1	laurocerasus
43 *Portugal laurel, § 1	lusitanica
44 *Spanish cork tree, § 1	Quercus suber
45 *English evergreen oak, § 1	ilex
46 *American live oak	virens
47 Purple pontic rhododendron, beautiful, § 1	Rhododendron ponticum
48 Double do. § 2	v. pleno
49 American do. 75 cts.	maximum
50 *Alexandrian, or poetic laurel, of classic celebrity, § 1	Ruscus racemosus
51 Prickly leaved butcher's broom, § 1	aculeatus
52 *Double leaved do. § 1	hypoglossum
53 Scotch broom, 37 cts.	Spartium scoparium
54 English yew, the principal ornament of the churchyards in England, and producing beautiful red berries in autumn	Taxus baccata
55 American do.	canadensis
56 Chinese arbor vitæ, very ornamental	Thuya orientalis
57 American do.	occidentalis

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### HAWTHORN QUICKS.

per 100	\$ 1
per 1000	\$ 6 to \$ 8

# VINES and CREEPERS, for covering walls or arbours, 25 Cents, except where noted.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 American ivy   | Ampelopsis quinquefolia |
| 2 Heart leaved do. 37 cts.   | cordifolia              |
| 3 Pipe vine, or birthwort,<br>with very large leaves,<br>and flowers like a Dutch<br>pipe, 50 cts. | Aristolochia sipho      |
| 4 American atragene, \$ 1  | Atragene americana      |
| 5 Austrian do. \$ 1  | alpina                  |
| 6 Siberian do. \$ 1  | siberica                |
| 7 Scarlet trumpet creeper,<br>50 cts.  | Bignonia radicans       |
| 8 Chinese great flowering<br>do. \$ 1  | grandiflora             |
| 9 Cross bearing bignonia,<br>50 cts.   | crucigera               |
| 10 American bittersweet  | Celastrus scandens      |
| 11 White flowering virgin's<br>bower   | Clematis virginica      |
| 12 Curled flowered do. 37 cts.   | crispa                  |
| 13 Red flowering do. 50 cts.   | viticella               |
| 14 Blue flowering do. 50 cts.  | v. cœrulea              |
| 15 Double blue do. \$ 1  | v. fileno               |
| 16 Leather flowered do. 37 cts.  | viorna                  |
| 17 Traveller's joy, 50 cts.  | vitalba                 |
| 18 Carolina yellow jasmine, \$ 1   | Gelseminum nitidum      |
| 19 Cluster flowering gly-<br>cine, beautiful, 37 cts.  | Glycine frutescens      |
| 20 Evergreen ivy, 50 cts.  | Hedera helix            |
| 21 Yellow berried ivy, 50 cts.   | v. fructo flava         |
| 22 Striped leaved do. 50 cts.  | v. variegato            |
| 23 Irish do. 50 cts.   | v. hibernica            |
| 24 White flowering jasmine,<br>37 cts.   | Jasminum officinale     |
| 25 Gold striped do. \$ 1   | v. aur. varieg.         |
| 26 Silver striped do. \$ 1   | v. arg. varieg.         |
| 27 Honeysuckles. See page 50   | Lonicera, sp.           |
| 28 Box thorn, or matrimony<br>vine, producing its<br>flowers in pairs                              | Lycium europæum         |
| 29 Canadian moonseed   | Menispermum canadense   |

- |    |   |   |                         |
|----|---|---|-------------------------|
| 30 | Periploca, or Virginian silk, with very curious flowers, 37 cts.        | } | Periploca græca         |
| 31 | Multiflora rose, 75 cts.  |   | Rosa multiflora         |
| 32 | White Ayrshire creeping do. 50 cts.                                     | } | procera                 |
| 33 | Sweetbriar, many kinds. See page 52                                     |   | rubiginosa              |
| 34 | Double rose flowering bramble, 50 cts.                                  | } | Rubus fruticosus, pleno |
| 35 | Parsley leaved do. 50 cts.  |   | v. lasciniatus          |
| 36 | English nightshade, or bittersweet                                      | } | Solanum dulcamara       |
| 37 | Periwinkle, or evergreen myrtle   |   | Vinca minor             |
| 38 | Gold striped do. with white and blue flowers on the same plant, 37 cts. | } | v. aur. varieg.         |
| 39 | Silver striped do. 37 cts.  |   | v. arg. varieg.         |
| 40 | Double flowering do. 50 cts.  |   | v. fl. pleno.           |
| 41 | Broad leaved do.  |   | major                   |

## HONEYSUCKLES, 37½ Cents.

Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

- |    |                                    |   |                          |
|----|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1  | Striped monthly, or white fragrant | } | Lonicera caprifolium     |
| 2  | Early sweet Italian                |   | v. italica               |
| 3  | Early Tartarian                    |   | tartarica                |
| 4  | English woodbine                   |   | periclymenum             |
| 5  | Oak leaved                         |   | v. quercifolium          |
| 6  | Variegated oak leaved              |   | v. quercifol. varieg.    |
| 7  | English fly                        |   | zylostium                |
| 8  | Scarlet trumpet, monthly           | } | Caprifolium sempervirens |
| 9  | Yellow trumpet, \$ 1               |   | Fraseri                  |
| 10 | Yellow pubescent, \$ 1             |   | pubescens                |
| 11 | Diervilla, or Arcadian             | } | Diervilla lutea          |
| 12 | Pink azalea, or American woodbine  |   | Azalea nudiflora         |
| 13 | White late flowering do.           |   | peryclemenoides          |
| 14 | Double flowering do. \$ 2          |   | v. pleno                 |
| 15 | Yellow pontic do. \$ 1             |   | pontica                  |

ROSES. *Rosa*.Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

[This favourite flower has been cultivated to such an extent in Europe, that it combines almost every tint of which nature is susceptible, and some of their collections contain above 800 superb varieties. The following have been selected on account of their fragrance, size, beauty, singularity, or delicacy, and the original plants of many of these kinds cost from \$1 60 cents to \$4 75 cents each, exclusive of the expenses and losses attending importation. A distinct Catalogue of Roses exclusively, containing above 100 other kinds, may be had by amateurs, and it is intended hereafter to keep a permanent stock of 300 select varieties.]

*N. B. It may be well to observe that all the following Roses will endure our winters in the open air.*

- 1 Early cinnamon, or May, 25 cts.
- 2 Red officinal, or conserve, 25 cts.
- 3 Dwarf Burgundy, button, or shell rose, 37 cts.
- 4 Crimson velvet, 37 cts.
- 5 Red do. 50 cts.
- 6 Purple do. *superb*, \$ 1
- 7 Dark do. 50 cts.
- 8 Dark marbled, or copper coloured, 50 cts.
- 9 Moss provence, red, \$ 1
- 10 Blush moss, \$ 2
- 11 White moss, \$ 5
- 12 Unique white provence, *superb*, \$ 1 50
- 13 Childing's do. 75 cts.
- 14 Royal cabbage do. 50 cts.
- 15 Royal Welsh do. \$ 1
- 16 Scarlet do. \$ 1
- 17 Dutch do. 75 cts.
- 18 Common do. 50 cts.
- 19 Single do. 25 cts.
- 20 Double yellow, \$ 1
- 21 Double dwarf yellow, \$ 1 50
- 22 Single yellow, \$ 1
- 23 Straw coloured Scotch, \$ 1 50
- 24 Yellow and red Austrian, red above, and yellow beneath, frequently changing to pure yellow, and to yellow mottled, \$ 1
- 25 Great maiden's blush, 50 cts.
- 26 Minor do. 75 cts.
- 27 Pomponne, extremely delicate, \$ 1
- 28 Rose de Meaux, 50 cts.

- 29 Blush Belgick, 50 cts.
- 30 Common white, 37 cts.
- 31 Spineless virgin, or *white thornless*, \$ 1
- 32 Single red thornless, or *pendulent fruited*, 25 cts.
- 33 Single blush do. 37 cts.
- 34 Double blush do. 75 cts.
- 35 Striped rosa mundi, or *carnation rose*, 50 cts.
- 36 Red damask, 37 cts.
- 37 Dark do. 37 cts.
- 38 Blush do. 37 cts.
- 39 White do. *superb*, 50 cts.
- 40 York and Lancaster, or *Union*, striped white and red, \$ 1
- 41 Single American sweetbriar, 25 cts.
- 42 European do. or *eglantine*, 37 cts.
- 43 Double red do. \$ 1
- 44 blush do. \$ 1
- 45 Semidouble do. 50 cts.
- 46 Yellow do. \$ 1
- 47 Red monthly, or *four seasons*, 75 cts.
- 48 Blush do. or do. 75 cts.
- 49 White do. or do. \$ 1
- 50 Striped do. or do. \$ 1
- 51 Ranunculus, 75 cts.
- 52 Double white musk, or *cluster monthly*, 75 cts.
- 53 Single do. 50 cts.
- 54 Blush musk, or *Champney's monthly*, 75 cts.
- 55 Red musk, 50 cts.
- 56 Multiflora, or *garland rose*, a vine flowering in wreaths ;  
a single plant will cover the side of a large house, and  
has been known to produce more than ten thousand  
flowers in a season, 75 cts.
- 57 Purple multiflora, new, \$ 5
- 58 Single white Scotch, 25 cts.
- 59 Double white do. 50 cts.
- 60 blush do. 50 cts.
- 61 red do. 50 cts.
- 62 Striped do. 50 cts.
- 63 Great hundred leaved, 37 cts.
- 64 Blush do. 50 cts.
- 65 Singleton's do. 50 cts.
- 66 Blancy's do. 50 cts.
- 67 Petit do. 50 cts.
- 68 Single burnet leaved, 25 cts.
- 69 Double do. 50 cts.

- 70 Single Pennsylvania, 25 cts.
- 71 Double do. *autumn flowering, very delicate*, 50 cts.
- 72 Single Carolina, or *corymbose*, 25 cts.
- 73 Cherokee, *evergreen Georgia, or nondescript*, \$ 1
- 74 European evergreen, \$ 1
- 75 White Ayrshire creeper, 50 cts.
- 76 Great royal, 50 cts.
- 77 Blush do. 37 cts.
- 78 Single dog, 37 cts.
- 79 Double do. \$ 1
- 80 Rose de Juno, *delicate*, \$ 1
- 81 Belle aurora, 75 cts.
- 82 Aurora brillante, \$ 1
- 83 Proliferous, or *flos ex flore, with a bud frequently in the centre of a flower*, 50 cts.
- 84 Frankfort, or *turban*, 50 cts.
- 85 Transparent, *curious*, \$ 1
- 86 Kingston's Portugal, *delicate*, 50 cts.
- 87 St. Francis, *superb*, 50 cts.
- 88 Red mignonne, 75 cts.
- 89 Bicolor do. \$ 1
- 90 Small do. 75 cts.
- 91 Swiss, 75 cts.
- 92 Spong's, 50 cts.
- 93 Fringe, 75 cts.
- 94 Kingston's new, 75 cts.
- 95 Goliath, 50 cts.
- 96 Giant, 50 cts.
- 97 Hedgehog, or *Russian, singular*, \$ 1
- 98 Burning coal, \$ 1
- 99 Venerable, 50 cts.
- 100 Dark shell, 75 cts.
- 101 Royal bouquet, 75 cts.
- 102 Perruque, or *wig shaped*, 75 cts.
- 103 Grand pompadour, *extra, very dark*, \$ 1
- 104 Pyramidal, 75 cts.
- 105 Celestial, \$ 1
- 106 Grand triumphant, *very dark*, \$ 1
- 107 Grand monarch, \$ 1
- 108 Carmine, \$ 1
- 109 Blush gloria mundi, 50 cts.
- 110 Blue and purple, \$ 1
- 111 King of Rome, \$ 2
- 112 Lisbon, 75 cts.

- 113 Portland, \$ 1
- 114 Fiery, \$ 1
- 115 Dutch blush, 75 cts.
- 116 Nonpareille, \$ 1
- 117 Dutch tree, 75 cts.
- 118 Black mottled, \$ 1
- 119 Early blush, 75 cts.
- 120 Royal do. *very fine*, 75 cts.
- 121 Minor do. 75 cts.
- 122 Imperial do. 75 cts.
- 123 Virgin do. *superb*, \$ 1
- 124 Royal virgin, 50 cts.
- 125 Great purple, 75 cts.
- 126 Bright do. 75 cts.
- 127 Incomparable do. *fourfire incomparable, very dark*, \$ 1
- 128 Grand do. \$ 1
- 129 Finest do. *belle fourfire*, \$ 1
- 130 Royal do. *fourfire royale, very fine*, \$ 1
- 131 Triumphant do. *fourfire triomphant*, \$ 1
- 132 Red and violet, *violet et rouge*, 75 cts.
- 133 Royal scarlet, \$ 1
- 134 Stadtholder, 75 cts.
- 135 Rose of Sharon, 50 cts.
- 136 Double apple bearing, 37 cts.
- 137 Brown's fairmaid, 50 cts.
- 138 Emperor, *very dark*, \$ 1
- 139 King, 50 cts.
- 140 Queen, *unique blush, superb*, \$ 1
- 141 Bishop, 50 cts.
- 142 Stæban, 50 cts.
- 143 Rosa blanda, or *Labradore*, \$ 1

*The following are denominated BLACK ROSES, on account of their very dark shades.*

- 144 Black proserpine, \$ 1
- 145 Imperial, *blackest*, \$ 1 50
- 146 Pluto, \$ 1
- 147 Premier noble, \$ 1
- 148 Tuscany, \$ 1
- 149 Negro, \$ 1
- 150 Labelle africaine, \$ 3
- 151 Infernal, \$ 1
- 152 Grand Turkey, \$ 1
- 153 Black frizzled, \$ 1
- 154 Great Mogul, *superb, blackest*, \$ 2



## NEW FRENCH AND DUTCH ROSES.

§ 1 each, except where noted.

*N. B.* The names they are known by in France and Holland are also annexed,

- 155 Red variegated, *Rouge panaché*
- 156 Admirable do. *Panaché admirable*
- 157 Incomparable beauty, *Beauté sanspareille*
- 158 Variegated do. *Beauté panaché*
- 159 Early do. *Belle hative, 50 cts*
- 160 Eastern do. *Beauté orientale*
- 161 Insurmountable do. *Beauté insurmontable*
- 162 Unparalleled do. *Belle sanspareille, large and fine*
- 163 Variegated bouquet, *Bouquet panaché*
- 164 Perfect do. *Bouquet parfaite, superb*
- 165 Favourite agate, *Agathe favorite*
- 166 Red do. *Rouge agathe*
- 167 Royal do. *Agathe royale, superb*
- 168 Incomparable do. *Agathe incomparable*
- 169 Delicate do. *Mignonne agathe*
- 170 Crowned rose, *Premier couronné*
- 171 Great crimson, *Grande cramoisie*
- 172 Brilliant do. *Cramoisie brillante, 75 cts.*
- 173 Royal do. *Cramoisie royale, 75 cts.*
- 174 Incomparable do. *Cramoisie incomparable*
- 175 Dark violet, *Violet foncé, superb mottled, § 1 50*
- 176 Delightful do. *Delicieuse violette*
- 177 Agreeable do. *Violet agréable, superb*
- 178 Purple do. *Pourpre violette*
- 179 Lovely do. *Aimable violette, very fine*
- 180 Brilliant do. *Violet brilliant*
- 181 Incomparable do. *Violet incomparable*
- 182 Sombre agréable
- 183 Delicieuse, 75 cts.
- 184 Imperial superb
- 185 Brown do. *superb en brun.*
- 186 Delicatesse, *superb*
- 187 Admirable, *extra superb, § 2*
- 188 Ornement de parade, 50 cts.
- 189 Bijou de parade, *trinket rose, very fine*
- 190 Fleur de parade, 75 cts.
- 191 Sable

- 192 Agreeable red, *Rouge agréable*
- 193 Brightest red, *La plus rouge*
- 194 Dazzling red, *Rouge bien vive, very fine*
- 195 Fine red, *Beau rouge, superb blush*
- 196 Pale red, *Rubro pallido, 75 cts.*
- 197 Striking red, *Rouge frappante, superb mottled, \$ 1 50*
- 198 Glittering red, *Rouge luisante, 75 cts.*
- 199 Formidable red, *Rouge formidable, 75 cts.*
- 200 Ornament of the reds, *Ornement des rouges*
- 201 Glory of the reds, *Gloria rubrorum*
- 202 King of the reds, *Rex rubrorum, extra superb, \$ 2*
- 203 Splendid beauty, *La grande belle*
- 204 Greatest beauty, *La plus belle*
- 205 Reddish purple, *Rouge purpureo, superb marbled*
- 206 Fine do. *Beau pourpre, 50 cts.*
- 207 Unrivalled do. *Non plus ultra, pourpre*
- 208 Faultless do. *Pourpre sans défauts*
- 209 King of the purples, *Roi des pourpres*
- 210 Purple triumphant, *Pourpre triomphales*
- 211 Constancy, *La constance*
- 212 Fashionable, *Premier mode, superb black, \$ 1*
- 213 Flora's riches, *Riche en fleurs, superb, \$ 1 50*
- 214 Greatness, *La grandeur*
- 215 Great Holland, *75 cts.*
- 216 Heerin rose, *superb*
- 217 Sanspareille
- 218 Interesting, *L'interessante, 75 cts.*
- 219 Jolie
- 220 La palée
- 221 Lovely, *L'aimable, 50 cts.*
- 222 Majestic, *very large, 75 cts.*
- 223 Marvellous
- 224 Parisian
- 225 Précieuse
- 226 Predominant
- 227 Predestina
- 228 Queen of roses, *Reine des roses*
- 229 Surpassing, *Surpassetout, 75 cts.*
- 230 White bouquet, *Bouquet blanche, 75 cts.*
- 231 Royal triumph
- 232 Superior
- 233 Triompheronde
- 234 Thornless alpine
- 235 Porcelain

## CHINESE EVERBLOOMING, OR MONTHLY ROSES.

*N. B. Those marked thus \* require a slight covering of straw or litter during winter, the others require no protection.*

- 236 Chinese pale red, or daily rose, 50 cts.  
 237 blueish marbled, or *Hamilton*, 50 cts.  
 238 \* purple velvet, *semperflorens*, or *Otaheite*, 50 cts.  
 239 full double do. 75 cts.  
 240 \* blush changeable, or *diversiflora*, \$1  
 241 hundred leaved, sweet scented, \$1 50  
 242 \* single velvet, \$1  
 243 *rosa odorata*, or tea scented, of exquisite fragrance, \$2  
 244 dwarf, or *pomphone*, very small and delicate, \$1  
 245 \* sanguinea, deep crimson, 75 cts.  
 246 semidouble purple, \$1  
 247 \* bichonia, \$1 50  
 248 \* resplendent, \$1 50  
 249 \* Lord Macartney's white, \$1  
 250 \* Roxburgh, \$2  
 251 \* amaranthus, \$2  
 252 \* three leaved, or *rosa sinica*, \$2  
 253 \* subalba, nearly white, \$2  
 254 \* *Lawrencia*, the least and most delicate of all roses, \$2  
 255 Noisette, \$2  
 256 Herbeumont, \$2  
 257 Tranquillana, \$2  
 258 \* Lady Banks, \$3 to \$5, &c. &c.

## ROSES IN ASSORTMENTS.

The first assortment of 100 Roses of 100 finest kinds,	\$ 60
—second do. do. of 100 fine kinds,	45
—third do. do. of 50 good kinds,	35

## PÆONIES.

Class, *Polyandria*. Order, *Digynia*.

1 Sabine's officinal	<i>Pæonia sabini</i>
2 Single white Siberian, \$ 1	<i>sibirica</i>
3        officinal, \$ 1	<i>officinalis, albo</i>
4        blush, \$ 1	<i>v. albicans</i>
5 Double white, or change- able, \$ 1	<i>v. albicans pleno</i>
6 Single crimson officinal, 50 cts.	<i>v. rubro</i>
7 Double do. do. 50 cts.	<i>v. rubro pleno</i>
8 Single red do. 50 cts.	<i>v. carnescens</i>
9 Double do. do. 50 cts.	<i>v. carnescens pleno</i>
10 Single rose do. 50 cts.	<i>v. roseo</i>
11 Double rose do. 50 cts.	<i>v. roseo pleno</i>
12 Jagged leaved pink co- loured, \$ 1	<i>anomala</i>
13 Coral coloured, 50 cts.	<i>corallina</i>
14 Asiatic crimson, \$ 1	<i>peregrina</i>
15 Parsley, or fennel leaved, \$ 1	<i>tenuifolia</i>
16 Double dwarf purple, \$ 1	<i>paradoxa</i>
17 Dwarf Spanish, \$ 1	<i>humilis</i>
18 Greville's, \$ 1	<i>Grevillæi</i>
19 Hybrid, or mule, violet, \$ 1	<i>hybrida</i>
20 Constantinople purple, \$ 1 50	<i>byzantina</i>
21 Dauric purple, \$ 1	<i>daurica</i>
22 Tartarian, \$ 1 50	<i>tartarica</i>
23 Anderson's, \$ 1	<i>arietina</i>
24 Chinese double crimson, \$ 5	<i>Humei</i>
25        double rose scent- ed, \$ 10	<i>fragrans</i>
26        double white, \$ 5	<i>Whitleji</i>
27        purple tree pæony, \$ 5 to \$ 10	<i>moutan, Banksii</i>
28        rose coloured do, \$ 5	<i>v. rosea</i>
29        poppy flowered, white with a purple centre, \$ 25	<i>v. paphaveracea</i>

An assortment of 20 varieties of Pæonies, \$ 15  
 ----- of 12 do. of do. 9

CARNATIONS. *Dianthus caryophyllus.*Class, *Decandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

*N. B. Those not noted are \$1 each. It is necessary to remark, that sometimes a branch, or even a whole plant, will change its colour.*

\* denotes those that are rose leaved.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Large red, 37 cts.                                 | } These generally measure from<br>nine to ten inches in circum-<br>ference |
| 2 Large rose, 50 cts.                                |  |
| 3 Large white, 37 cts.                               |  |
| 4 Rose striped, 50 cts.                              |  |
| 5 Lilac striped, 50 cts.                             |  |
| 6 Purple mottled, 37 cts.                            |  |
| 7 Scarlet, 50 cts.                                   |  |
| 8 Variegated tree, 50 cts.                           |  |
| 9 *Wellington rose, 50 cts.                          |  |
| 10 *Incomparable, rose flake, twice flowering        |  |
| 11 *Costar's British monarch, crimson flake          |  |
| 12 White picotee, edged with pink, 50 cts.           |  |
| 13 Orange coloured picotee, edged with pink, 75 cts. |  |
| 14 Pheasant eyed, 37 cts.                            |  |
| 15 Crimson, 50 cts.                                  |  |
| 16 Purple crimson, 50 cts.                           |  |
| 17 *Velvet crimson                                   |  |
| 18 Small rose, 37 cts.                               |  |
| 19 Red favourite, 50 cts.                            |  |
| 20 Flame coloured, 50 cts.                           |  |
| 21 Cardinal, superb crimson                          |  |
| 22 Mercury, scarlet mottled                          |  |
| 23 Constancy, variegated                             |  |
| 24 Variegated eagle                                  |  |
| 25 Recluse, purple, 75 cts.                          |  |
| 26 Pan's playmate, purple flake                      |  |
| 27 Hero, violet flake                                |  |
| 28 Hercules, purple flake                            |  |
| 29 Heroine, scarlet flake                            |  |
| 30 Triumvirate, bizarre, scarlet, crimson and white  |  |
| 31 Empr ss, rose flake                               |  |
| 32 *Sceptre, lilac                                   |  |
| 33 *Perfection, crimson flake                        |  |
| 34 *Royal purple                                     |  |
| 35 *Emperor, rose flake                              |  |

- 36 \*Goliath, *purple flake*  
 37 \*Pantheon, *do.*  
 38 \*Pride of the Isle, *scarlet and crimson*  
 39 \*Triumph, *scarlet flake*  
 40 \*Champion, *lilac flake*  
 41 \*Sombre, *dark purple, 75 cts.*  
 42 \*Minerva, *crimson flake*  
 43 Cameleon, *white and purple, changeable, 75 cts.*  
 44 \*Imperial, *dark crimson*  
 45 \*Saturn, *violet*  
 46 \*Sparkler, *bright crimson*  
 47 \*Achilles, *crimson*  
 48 \*Glory of Nassau, *scarlet flake*  
 49 \*Panoply, *crimson flake*  
 50 \*Supreme, *purple flake*  
 51 \*Conqueror, *do.*  
 52 Mars, *do.*  
 53 \*Triple alliance, *bizarre, and above 40 other superb varieties, mostly rose leaved, now under cultivation to increase them, of which the names will be furnished to amateurs; and it is purposed to extend the number to 100 select varieties of this favourite flower.*

## PINKS, 25 cents each.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Common garden, <i>many varieties</i><br>2 Glaucous leaved<br>3 Maiden<br>4 China, <i>or Indian</i><br>5 Mule, <i>or hybrid</i><br>6 Sweet William, <i>or poetic pink</i><br>7 Double <i>do.</i><br>8 Fringed<br>9 Caucasian<br>10 Moss<br>11 Mountain<br>12 Virginian | } <i>Dianthus hortensis</i><br><i>glauca</i><br><i>deltoides</i><br><i>chinensis</i><br><i>hybridus</i><br><i>barbatus</i><br><i>v. pleno</i><br><i>superbus</i><br><i>caucasicus</i><br><i>Phlox subulatus</i><br><i>Silene pensylvanica</i><br><i>virginica</i> |
|---|---|

## CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

*Chrysanthemum indicum.* Class, *Syngenesia*.  
Order, *Superflua*.

50 Cents, except those noted.

[This superb flower (vulgarly denominated *Artemesia*) is deservedly esteemed; being perfectly hardy, and affording a most brilliant display, at a time when the chilling blasts of autumn have left us but the vestiges of departed verdure. It is therefore a subject of much gratification, that the number known to be cultivated in China exceeds 40 varieties, nearly the whole of which will be offered to the public in the next Catalogue.]

- 1 White
- 2 White quilled
- 3 Buff changeable, *red and orange flowers on the same plant*
- 4 Purple
- 5 Purple quilled
- 6 Rose coloured
- 7 Lilac and white, *changeable*
- 8 Dark crimson
- 9 Straw coloured
- 10 Straw coloured quilled, \$ 1
- 11 Golden yellow

*The following new varieties will be for sale in the fall of 1825,  
at \$1 each.*

- 12 Orange
- 13 Tasseled white
- 14 Superb do.
- 15 Semidouble quilled do.
- 16 Paper do.
- 17 Quilled flame yellow
- 18 Sulphur do.
- 19 Clustered do.
- 20 Small do.
- 21 Single do.
- 22 Quilled pink
- 23 Semidouble quilled do.
- 24 Quilled orange
- 25 Semidouble quilled do.
- 26 Early crimson
- 27 Curled lilac
- 28 Quilled light purple
- 29 Expanded do. do.
- 30 Quilled salmon

# **PRIMROSES, POLEANTHUS, AURICULAS, and COWSLIPS. Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.**

1 Yellow, or poetic prim-rose, 50 cts.	} <i>Primula vulgaris</i>	
2 Purple do. 50 cts.		<i>v. purpureo</i>
3 Double purple do. \$1		<i>v. purp. pleno</i>
4 Double white do. \$1		<i>v. albo pleno</i>
5 Double lilac do. \$1		<i>v. fulva</i>
6 Poleanthus, 25 varieties, 25 to 50 cts each	}	polyanthus
7 Double purple do. \$1		<i>v. purp. pleno</i>
8 Auriculas, 20 varieties, each 50 cts.	}	auricula
9 Yellow cowslip, 25 cts.		veris
10 Purple do. or hose in hose, 25 cts.	}	<i>v. purpureo</i>
11 Yellow oxlip, 50 cts.		elator
12 Bird's eye cowslip, 50 cts.		farinosa

## **IRIS, or fleur de luce, 25 Cents, except those noted. Class, *Triandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.**

[This flower, from its great combination of colours, (whence it derives its name,) and altogether unique appearance, has ever found admirers among the curious and the scientific. By the recent addition of a large division of the Genus *Moræa*, the number of species has been increased to 55, to which may be added about 30 splendid varieties, which have been raised from seed by the Dutch. Arrangements have been made to import nearly all the other *hardy* species, which will be received the autumn of the present year.]

1 Large purple German	} <i>Iris germanica</i>	
2 Large two coloured elder scented		sambucina
3 Large white florentine, or Orris root, 37 cts.	}	florentina
4 Great chalcidonian, with flowers beautifully mottled, resembling the plumage of an Indian bird, 50 cts.		susiana



5 Naked stalked	Iris	aphylla
6 Yellow		pseudacorus
7 Striped German, 37 cts.		spuria
8 Variegated Hungarian, purple and orange, 50 cts.	}	variegata
9 Purple Virginian		virginica
10 Various coloured		versicolor
11 Prismatic		prismatica
12 Red flowering, 37 cts.		cupræa
13 Blue Carolina, \$1		tridentata
14 Dwarf vernal, 50 cts.		verna
15 Dwarf crested		cristata
16 Dwarf purple Austrian		pumila
17 Snake's head, 50 cts.		tuberosa
18 Chinese fringed, \$1		chinensis
19 Siberian, 50 cts.		sibirica
20 Striped leaved, \$1		fætidissima, varieg.
21 Grass leaved, 37 cts.		graminea
22 Slender leaved, 37 cts.		tenuifolia
23 Twice flowering, 37 cts.		biflora
24 Forked, 37 cts.		dichotoma
25 Brown flowered, 50 cts.		squalens
26 Persian	} For 30 superb varieties, see Bulbous Flowers.	Iris persica
27 Peacock		pavonia
28 Spanish bulbous		xiphium
29 Double flowering do.		v. pleno
30 English bulbous		xiphioides

An assortment of 20 species of Iris, \$6



## HEMEROCALLIS, or Day Lily.

Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 Bright yellow, 25 cts.	Hemerocallis	flava
2 Red, or copper coloured, 25 cts.		fulva
3 Double do. \$1		v. pleno
4 Blue Japanese, 50 cts.		cærulea
5 White do. splendid, \$2		japonica
6 Siberian grass leaved, \$1		graminea
7 Chinese fan-like, \$1		disticha

# HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS,

25 Cents, except those noted.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Double hepatica, 50 cts.                                | Anemone hepatica, <i>pleno</i> |
| 2 St. Bruno's lily, 50 cts.                               | Anthericum liliastrum          |
| 3 Grass leaved antheri-<br>cum, 50 cts.                   | liliago                        |
| 4 Scarlet columbine                                       | Aquilegia canadensis           |
| 5 European blue do.                                       | vulgaris                       |
| 6 Purple do.  | v. <i>purpa</i>                |
| 7 White do.   | v. <i>albo</i>                 |
| 8 Red do.   | v. <i>rubro</i>                |
| 9 Starry do. 50 cts.                                      | v. <i>pleno</i>                |
| 10 Striped do. 50 cts.                                    | hybrida                        |
| 11 Upright birthwort, 50 cts.                             | Aristolochia clematitis        |
| 12 European reed, 50 cts.                                 | Arundo donax                   |
| 13 Striped do. \$ 1                                       | v. <i>striata</i>              |
| 14 Orange coloured swal-<br>low-wort                      | Asclepias tuberosa             |
| 15 Red do.  | incarnata                      |
| 16 Hairy leaved do.                                       | var. <i>fulchra</i>            |
| 17 White do.  | verticillata                   |
| 18 Yellow asphodel, or<br><i>king's spear</i> , 50 cts.   | Asphodelus luteus              |
| 19 White do.  | ramosus                        |
| 20 Aster, many species                                    | Aster, <i>sp.</i>              |
| 21 Mountain daisy   | Bellis perennis                |
| 22 Double red do.   | hortensis                      |
| 23 Red quilled do.  | v. <i>fistulosa</i>            |
| 24 White do. 50 cts.                                      | v. <i>alba</i>                 |
| 25 White quilled do. 50 cts.                              | <i>fistulosa</i>               |
| 26 Blush quilled do. 50 cts.                              | v. <i>carnea</i>               |
| 27 Hen and chicken do. 50 cts.                            | v. <i>prolifera</i>            |
| 28 Prickly pear, or <i>Indian</i><br><i>fig</i> , 50 cts. | Cactus opuntia                 |
| 29 Pyramidal bellflower, \$ 1                             | Campanula pyramidalis          |
| 30 Great do. or <i>throat-wort</i> ,<br>50 cts.           | trachelium                     |
| 31 Syrian do.   | mollis                         |
| 32 Betony leaved do.                                      | betonicifolia                  |
| 33 Maryland cassia  | Cassia marylandica             |
| 34 Blue catananche, 50 cts.                               | Catananche cærulea             |

- |  |   |                          |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| 35 New-Jersey tea, <i>delicate</i> ,<br>50 cts.                                    | } | Ceanothus americanus     |
| 36 White chelone   |   | Chelone glabra           |
| 37 Black snake root  |   | Cimicifuga serpentaria   |
| 38 Brown flowering clema-<br>tis, 37 cts.  | } | Clematis ochroleuca      |
| 39 Austrian entire leaved<br>do. 50 cts.   | } | integrifolia             |
| 40 Upright do. 50 cts.   |   | erecta                   |
| 41 Alpine do. 50 cts.  |   | alpina                   |
| 42 Lily of the valley  |   | Convallaria majalis      |
| 43 Solomon's seal  |   | racemosa                 |
| 44 Rose coloured perennial<br>convolvulus  | } | Convolvulus sepium       |
| 45 Large white do. 50 cts.   |   | panduratus               |
| 46 Double white do. \$ 1   |   | v. pleno                 |
| 47 Official jalap, 50 cts.   |   | jalapa                   |
| 48 Palmated coreopsis  |   | Coreopsis tripteris      |
| 49 Superb do. 50 cts.  |   | tinctoria                |
| 50 Great flowering do. 50 cts.   |   | grandiflora              |
| 51 Yellow lady's slipper, 50 cts.  |   | Cypripedium pubescens    |
| 52 White and red splendid<br>do. 75 cts.   | } | spectabile               |
| 53 Red do. 37 cts.   |   | humile                   |
| 54 European yellow do. \$ 1  |   | calceolus                |
| 55 Siberian bee larkspur   |   | Delphinium elatum        |
| 56 Large flowering do.   |   | grandiflorum             |
| 57 Double flowering do. \$ 1   |   | v. pleno                 |
| 58 Azure blue do. 50 cts.  |   | azureum                  |
| 59 White fraxinella. <i>This<br/>plant exhales inflam-<br/>mable gas</i> , 50 cts. | } | Dictamnus alba           |
| 60 Red do. 50 cts.   |   | v. rubra                 |
| 61 Virginian dragon's head   |   | Dracocephalum virginicum |
| 62 Narrow leaved epilobi-<br>um, 50 cts.   | } | Epilobium angustifolium  |
| 63 Yucca leaved eryngo, 37 cts.  |   | Eryngium yuccifolium     |
| 64 Flat leaved do. 50 cts.   |   | planum                   |
| 65 Blue eupatorium, <i>beautiful</i>   |   | Eupatorium caelestinum   |
| 66 Purple do.  |   | purpureum                |
| 67 Trifoliate do. & many others  |   | trifoliatum              |
| 68 Soapwort gentian  |   | Gentiana saponaria       |
| 69 Crosswort do.   |   | cruciata                 |
| 70 Yellowish do. 50 cts.   |   | ochroleuca               |

71 Catesby's gentian, 50 cts.	Gentiana Catesbæi
72 Bloody geranium	Geranium sanguineum
73 Blue do.	maculatum
74 Double Scotch do. 50 cts.	pratense, <i>pleno</i>
75 Striped flowered do.	striatum
76 Pyrenian do. 50 cts.	pyrenaicum
77 Lancastrian do. 50 cts.	Lancastriense
78 Yellow gerardia, <i>splendid</i> , 37 cts.	} Gerardia quercifolia
79 Autumnal flowering helenium	
80 Perennial sunflower	Helianthus divaricatus
81 Double flowering do. 50 cts.	multiflorus, <i>pleno</i>
82 Tallest do.	altissimus
83 Narrow leaved do.	angustifolius
84 Silvery leaved do.	canescens
85 Rose coloured hibiscus	Hibiscus palustris
86 White and purple ditto, <i>splendid</i> , 37 cts.	} moscheutos
87 Halbert leaved do. 37 cts.	
88 Sweet seneca grass	militaris
89 Largest St. John's-wort, 37 cts.	Holcus odoratus
90 Rose coloured perennial pea	Hypericum ascyroides
91 Scarlet cardinal flower	Lathyrus latifolius
92 Blue lobelia	Lobelia cardinalis
93 Crimson do. 50 cts.	siphilitica
94 Splendid do. \$ 1	fulgens
95 Blue perennial lupin	splendens
96 Nootka Sound lupin, 50 cts.	} Lupinus perennis
97 Scarlet lychnis	
98 Double scarlet do. <i>very splendid</i> , 50 cts.	} nookatensis
99 Willow herb, 50 cts.	
100 Carolina reed, 50 cts.	Lychnis chalcedonica
101 Delicate mimosa, <i>beautiful</i> , 50 cts.	} <i>v. pleno</i>
102 Blue monkey flower	
103 Crimson monarda	Lythrum salicaria
104 Yellow do.	Miegia macrosperma
105 Pale purple do.	} Mimosa illinoensis
106 Pale red do.	
107 White do.	Mimulus ringens
108 Forget-me-not	Monarda didyma
	punctata
	oblongata
	fistulosa
	gracilis
	Myosotis arvensis

109 Yellow orchis	Orchis ciliaris
110 Oriental poppy, 50 cts.	Papaver orientale
111 Blackberry lily	Pardanthus chinensis
112 Ribband grass	Phalaris arundinacea
113 Red phlox, <i>or lychnadea</i>	Phlox paniculata
114 Purple spotted do.	maculata
115 Wave leaved do.	undulata
116 White do.	suaveolens
117 Striped leaved do. 50 cts.	<i>v. fol. var.</i>
118 Pale red do.	subulata
119 Purple everlasting pea	Pisum maritimum
120 May apple, <i>or wild mandrake</i>	} Podophyllum peltatum
121 Blue Greek valerian, <i>or Jacob's ladder</i> , 37 cts.	
	} Polemonium ceruleum
122 Double feverfew, 37 cts.	Pyrethrum parthenium, <i>fl.</i>
123 Double yellow ranunculus, 50 cts.	} Ranunculus acris, <i>fl.</i>
124 Double white do. <i>or fair maids of France</i> , 75 cts.	
	} aconitifolius, <i>fl.</i>
125 Dyer's madder	Rubia tinctorium
126 Purple rudbeckia	Rudbeckia purpurea
127 Jagged leaved yellow do.	lasciniata
128 Hairy leaved yellow do.	hirta
129 Three lobed do.	triloba
130 White officinal soapwort	Saponaria officinalis
131 Double white do.	<i>v. pleno</i>
132 Double rose coloured do.	<i>v. roseo</i>
133 Purple side-saddle flower, 50 cts.	} Saracenia purpurea
134 Yellow do. 50 cts.	
	flava
135 Purple Siberian saxifrage, 50 cts.	} Saxifraga crassifolia
136 Granulated do.	
	granulata
137 Chrysanthemum leaved scrophularia	} Scrophularia chrysanthemi-folia
138 European scullcap	
	Scutellaria rubicunda
139 Live-for-ever, <i>or evergreen orpine</i>	} Sedum telephium
140 Yellow flowering stone-crop	
	aizoon
141 Neat flowering do.	pulchellum
142 Purslane leaved do.	ternatum
143 Poplar leaved do.	populifolium
144 Smooth leaved sida	Sida napæa

- 145 Palmated sida *Sida dioica*  
 146 Blue sophora *Sophora cærulea*  
 147 White do. *alba*  
 148 Yellow do. *To this plant flies have such an aversion, that they will quickly leave the spot where it is placed* } *tinctoria*  
 149 Siberian do. *lupinoides*  
 150 Medicinal pink root, 50cts. *Spigelia marylandica*  
 151 Double meadow sweet *Spiræa ulmaria, fl.*  
 152 Double dropwort *filipendula, fl.*  
 153 Red Siberian spiræa *lobata*  
 154 Goat's beard do. 50 cts. *aruncus*  
 155 Thrift, or sea pink *Statice armeria*  
 156 Blue Virginian spider-wort } *Tradescantia virginica*  
 157 Pale blue do. 37 cts. *v. pallido*  
 158 White do. 50 cts. *v. alba*  
 159 Rose coloured do. 50 cts. *roseo*  
 160 European globe flower, 50 cts. } *Trollius europæus*  
 161 Asiatic do. 50 cts. *asiaticus*  
 162 Rose coloured vervain *Verbena aubletia*  
 163 Scarlet valerian *Valeriana rubra*  
 164 White do. *v. alba*  
 165 Garden do. *phu*  
 166 Green American hellebore } *Veratrum viride*  
 167 Purple autumnal vernonia *Vernonia noveboracensis*  
 168 Virginian speedwell, celebrated for cures of dropsy, leprosy, and salt-rheum, 50 cts. or a quantity with prescription, \$ 3 } *Veronica virginica*  
 169 Blue fragrant violet, 12cts. *Viola odorata*  
 170 Double blue do. *v. pleno*  
 171 Double purple do. *v. purpurea pleno*  
 172 Bird's foot do. 12 cts. *pedata*  
 173 Palmated do. 12 cts. *palmata*  
 174 Adam's thread, or thready yucca, \$ 1 } *Yucca filamentosa*  
 175 Dwarf do. \$ 1 *v. pumila*  
 176 Adam's needle, \$ 1 *gloriosa*

# MEDICINAL and CULINARY PLANTS, Biennial and Perennial, 12 to 25 Cents each, except those noted.

1 Sneezewort	Achillea ptarmica
2 Water plantain	Alisma plantago
3 Chives	Allium schnænoprasum
4 Common garlic	sativum
5 Marsh mallow	Althæa officinalis
6 Sweet alyssum	Alyssum maritimum
7 Officinal bugloss	Anchusa officinalis
8 Dill	Anethum graveolens
9 Fenchio	v. ozoricum
10 Fennel	fœniculum
11 Garden angelica	Angelica archangelica
12 Shining angelica	triquinata
13 Chamomile	Anthemis nobilis
14 Smallage	Apium graveolens
15 Spikenard	Aralia racemosa
16 Wild sassa-parilla	nudicaulis
17 Burdock	Arctium lappa
18 Snake root	Aristolochia serpentaria
19 Wormwood	Artemesia absinthium
20 Tarragon, or astragon	dracunculus
21 Asarabacca	Asarum canadense
22 European do. 50 cts.	europæum
23 Virginian do. 50 cts.	virginicum
24 Arum leaved do. 50 cts.	arifolium
25 Black swallowwort, 37 cts.	Asclepias nigra
26 Deadly nightshade, 50 cts.	Atropa belladona
27 Mandrake, 50 cts.	mandragora
28 Officinal betony	Betonica officinalis
29 Officinal borage	Borago officinalis
30 Caraway	Carum carui
31 Celandine	Chelidonium majus
32 Wild succory	Chicorium intybus
33 Poisonous cicuta	Cicuta maculata
34 Horse radish	Cochlearia armoracia
35 Poison hemlock	Conium maculatum
36 Coriander	Coriandrum sativum
37 Sea kale	Crambe maritima
38 Garden artichoke	Cynara scolymus

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 39 Cardoon   | Cynara cardunculus     |
| 40 Purple fox glove                                | Digitalis purpurea     |
| 41 White do.                                       | <i>v. alba</i>         |
| 42 Yellow do.                                      | <i>lutea</i>           |
| 43 Fuller's teasel                                 | Dipsacus fullonium     |
| 44 Wild do.  | <i>sylvestris</i>      |
| 45 Caper spurge                                    | Euphorbia lathyris     |
| 46 Ipecacuanha                                     | Ipecacuanha            |
| 47 Official goat's rue                             | Galega officinalis     |
| 48 European liquorice, 50 cts.                     | Glycyrrhiza glabra     |
| 49 Green hellebore, 50 cts.                        | Helleborus viridis     |
| 50 Black do. or Christmas<br><i>rose</i> , 50 cts. | <i>niger</i>           |
| 51 Jerusalem artichoke                             | Helianthus tuberosus   |
| 52 Sweet rocket                                    | Hesperis matronalis    |
| 53 Common hop                                      | Humulus lupulus        |
| 54 Black henbane                                   | Hyoscyamus niger       |
| 55 Official hyssop                                 | Hyssopus officinalis   |
| 56 Elecampane                                      | Inula helenium         |
| 57 Dyer's woad                                     | Isatis tinctoria       |
| 58 Common lavender                                 | Lavandula spica        |
| 59 Dandelion                                       | Leontodon taraxacum    |
| 60 Motherwort                                      | Leonurus cardiaca      |
| 61 Lovage  | Ligusticum levisticum  |
| 62 Horehound                                       | Marrubium vulgare      |
| 63 Common balm                                     | Melissa officinalis    |
| 64 Peppermint                                      | Mentha piperita        |
| 65 Spearmint                                       | <i>viridis</i>         |
| 66 Catmint, or <i>nep</i>                          | Nepeta cataria         |
| 67 Common marjoram                                 | Origanum vulgare       |
| 68 Ginseng   | Panax quinquefolium    |
| 69 Common winter cherry                            | Physalis alkekengi     |
| 70 Anise   | Pimpinella anisum      |
| 71 Swamp cabbage                                   | Pothos foetida         |
| 72 Common burnet                                   | Poterium sanguisorba   |
| 73 Great self-heal                                 | Prunella grandiflora   |
| 74 Official lungwort                               | Pulmonaria officinalis |
| 75 Tart rhubarb, 50 cts.                           | Rheum undulatum        |
| 76 Turkey do. 50 cts.                              | <i>rhaponticum</i>     |
| 77 Official do. \$1                                | <i>palmatum</i>        |
| 78 Tartarian do. 50 cts.                           | <i>tartaricum</i>      |
| 79 Thick leaved do. \$1                            | <i>compactum</i>       |
| 80 Garden patience dock                            | Rumex patientia        |
| 81 Garden sorrel                                   | <i>acetosa</i>         |



82 Common rue	Ruta graveolens
83 Official sage	Salvia officinalis
84 Clary	sclarea
85 Official, or <i>field burnet</i>	Sanguisorba officinalis
86 Canadian burnet	canadensis
87 Puccoon, or <i>blood root</i>	Sanguinaria canadensis
88 Sweet scabious	Scabiosa atropurpurea
89 Myrrh, or <i>sweet sicely</i>	Scandix odorata
90 Scrophulary	Scrophularia marylandica
91 Official scullcap	Scutellaria lateriflora
92 Common house leek	Sempervivum tectorum
93 Water cress	Sisymbrium officinalis
94 Skirret	Sium sirsarum
95 Golden rod	Solidago altissima
96 Sweet do.	odora
97 Trifoliate spiræa	Spiræa trifoliata
98 Comfrey	Symphytum officinale
99 Oriental do.	orientale
100 Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare
101 Common thyme	Thymus vulgaris
102 Lemon do.	serpyllum
103 Fenugreek	Trigonella fœnumgræcum
104 Common colt's foot	Tussilago farfara
105 Butter bur	petassites

## BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL EXOTIC FLOWERS, 12 to 25 Cents each.

1 Rose campion	Agrostemma coronaria
2 China hollyhock, <i>various</i> colours	} Althæa rosea
3 Double yellow do.	
4 Black do.	<i>v. flava plena</i>
5 Scarlet snap dragon	<i>v. nigra</i>
6 Canterbury bell	Antirrhinum majus
7 Scotch thistle	Campanula medium
8 Bladder campion	Carduus eriophorus
9 Starry do.	Cucubalus behen
10 Great globe thistle	stellatus
11 Spongy flowered fumitory	Echinops sphærocephalus
	Fumaria fungosa

12 Musk geranium	Geranium moschatum
13 French honeysuckle	Hedysarum coronarium
14 Perennial flax	Linum perenne
15 Honesty, or <i>satin leaf</i>	Lunaria biennis
16 Dioecious lychnis	Lychnis dioica
17 Dwarf do.	montana
18 White upright reseda	Reseda alba
19 Woolly leaved stachys	Stachys lanata
20 Heart's ease, or <i>pansey</i>	Viola tricolor

And a great number of others.



## ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Several hundred species are cultivated in the Garden, but they are of so little moment, that it would be superfluous to give their names in detail.



# BULBOUS

AND

## TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS.

The following have been selected with great care from the finest collections in Europe, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, or delicacy; they are cultivated under the same names by which they were imported, and the prices of many of them are less than the retail prices in Holland, the proprietor relying on the increase for remuneration. In the selection no expence has been spared, and the choicest flowers have been culled from the finest collections of Holland and Flanders—more on account of this being a favourite class of plants with the proprietor, than from any expectation of profit. It can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, be asserted, that the collection now offered to the public, the first cost of which was near four thousand dollars, is not surpassed in those intrinsic qualities, which constitute the peculiar charms of this class of plants, by any other in the world.

† denotes extra fine sorts.

† ——— the earliest sorts.

• ——— those that are tender.

N. B. Where the prices are by the dozen, the selection must be left to the proprietor.

### DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

*Hyacinthus orientalis.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

*Deep Red and Crimson.*

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
1 † <i>Amelia galotti</i>	25	18 † <i>Flos sanguineus</i>	25
2 † <i>Augustus rex</i>	75	19 <i>Josephine</i>	3
3 † <i>Betty</i>	1 50	20 <i>La gracieuse</i>	75
4 † <i>Boerhave</i>	37	21 <i>La beauté supreme</i>	50
5 † <i>Bouquet formé</i>	50	22 † <i>La fidelle</i>	25
6 <i>Bouquet tendre</i>	1	23 <i>La victoire</i>	1
7 <i>Brandspiegel</i>	50	24 <i>Le brillant</i>	2
8 <i>Charlotte Mortimer</i>	37	25 <i>Leo</i>	37
9 <i>Count Bathiany</i>	25	26 <i>Leo triumphalis</i>	50
10 † <i>Count de la Coste</i>	1	27 † <i>L'opulence</i>	75
11 <i>Couronne d'or</i>	50	28 † <i>Madame Zoutman</i>	50
12 <i>Cramoisie royale</i>	75	29 <i>Marquis de la Coste</i>	1
13 † <i>Delice de flore</i>	50	30 <i>Marquis de Verac</i>	1
14 † <i>Delice du printemps</i>	50	31 <i>Mignon de Dryfhout</i>	37
15 <i>Demodosus</i>	37	32 <i>More</i>	1 50
16 † <i>Diadème de flore</i>	25	33 <i>Pileus cardinalis</i>	25
17 † <i>Dutchess de Parma</i>	1	34 <i>Pontifex romano</i>	37



	Each. \$ cts.
124 Roi baleus	25
125 †Roi des bleues	1
126 Roi des noirs	50
127 †Superbe en noir	50
128 Susanna Elizabeth	75
129 Tenebre palpable	50
130 Tyrian purple	37
131 Velours noir	50
132 ††Velours pourpre	50
133 Voorda	37
Fine purples, &c. by name, 3 dollars per dozen	
Finest do. by name, 5 dol- lars per dozen	
Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen	

*Porcelain Blue.*

134 ††Admiral de Ruyter	25
135 Activité	37
136 †A-la-mode	31
137 ††Bucentaurus	31
138 †Captain general	62
139 †Count Bentick	1
140 Dageraad	37
141 Diodemus	31
142 Dome d'Utrecht	37
143 †Duke d'Anjou	25
144 Flora	37
145 †Globe terrestre	37
146 Grand treasurer of Britain	25
147 †Grand sultan	25
148 †Habit brilliant	50
149 †L'abbe de Veiræ	75
150 †Monsieur	1
151 Monsieur Necker	1
152 Nouvelle mode	50
153 Oldenbarnweld	25
154 Orondatus	75
155 †Pasquin	50
156 ††Passetout	25
157 †Prince Henry de Prusse	37
158 Representant	25
159 Robinson	25
160 Sertorius	2
161 States general	25
Fine porcelain blue, by name, 3 dollars per dozen	
Finest do. by name, 5 dol- lars per dozen	
Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen	

*Agathe and Grisdelin Blue.*

	Each. \$ cts.
162 Acengarius	37
163 Aspasia panaché	50
164 †Bizard agathe	25
165 Bonté sanspareille	50
166 †Count de St. Priest	1
167 †Gloria florum	1 50
168 Grand merveilleuse	25
169 Madame Marmont	5
170 Silver mine	50
Fine varieties, by name, 3 dollars per dozen	
Finest do. by name, 5 dollars per dozen	

*White, and White with Yellow  
Eyes.*

171 Aimable blanche	50
172 Andromeda	31
173 Aster	37
174 Concordia	75
175 Countess de Rechters	37
176 Countess de Welderen	37
177 Dageraad	37
178 Don gratuit	25
179 Duc de Valois	50
180 †Dutchess of Berry	37
181 Dutchess of Bedford	25
182 Dulcinea	25
183 Flavo superbe	31
184 General Bentick	2 50
185 †Gloria florum	50
186 Grand monarch of France	75
187 Grand triumph	25
188 Illustre pyramidale	31
189 Infant princess	25
190 Jeanette	75
191 Labien aimé	25
192 Liberte d'or	25
193 Margrave of Baden	25
194 †Marmontel	50
195 Minerva	25
196 Nannette	31
197 Perenne	1 50
198 Reine de Prusse	2
199 Saturnus	62
200 Sceptre d'or	50
201 Solis	75
202 †Sultan Achmet	50
203 †Suprema alba	1 25
204 Triumph blandina	75
205 Van de Kasteelen	1 25
206 Venus	2
207 †Viscountess de Dogenfeldt	87

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
208 Virgo	25	246 Beauté tendre	50
209 Yellow eye	25	247 Belle Therese	2
Fine varieties, by name,		248 Bellissimo	50
3 dollars per dozen		249 †Bijoux des amateurs	50
Finest varieties, by name,		250 †Candidus violaceus	37
5 dollars per dozen		251 †Cœur aimable	25
Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar and		252 Cœur noir	50
50 cents per dozen		253 Constantia Elizabeth	25
<i>White, with Red and Pink</i>		254 Cour d'Espagne	50
<i>Eyes.</i>		255 †Dr. Franklin	50
210 Aardshertogine	75	256 Duc de Bourgoyne	75
211 †Admiral Zoutman	37	257 Ersprins	1
212 A-la-mode	75	258 †Flavus Josephus	50
213 America	75	259 La cherie	50
214 †American congress	1	260 L'eclat	74
215 Anna Maria	1	261 †Miss Kitty, largest	2 50
216 Beauté sanspareille	75	262 Paris de Marmontel	25
217 Belle blanche incarnate	25	263 Pope Pius	50
218 †Belle forme	37	264 †Sphera mundi	1
219 Casuaris	75	265 States general	50
220 Cœur incarnate	50	266 †Violet superbe	50
221 Diana of Ephesus	62	Fine varieties, by name,	
222 †Duke of Berry	25	3 dollars per dozen	
223 Duc d'Orleans	50	Finest do. by name, 5 dol-	
224 Flora	1 50	lars per dozen	
225 †Furius Camillus	1	Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar and	
226 General Washington	1	50 cents per dozen	
227 †Gloria florum suprema	1		
228 Hooft	2 50	<i>Yellow and Orange, with va-</i>	
229 †Illustre beauté	31	<i>rious Eyes.</i>	
230 Jewel of Harlaem	25		
231 Josephine	1 25		
232 †Juno	50	267 Anna Pawlowna, semi-	
233 King Solomon	50	double	1 50
234 King George	50	268 Anton, semidouble	75
235 La belle nouailles	25	269 †Bouquet orange	1
236 †Madame de St. Simon	50	270 Chrysolora	50
237 Monarch of Prusse	37	271 Couleur de paille	2
238 †Montgolfier	50	272 Courone de cuivre	50
239 †Og, king of Basan	25	273 †Duc de Berry d'or, extra	1
240 Prince Guillaume Frederick	1	274 Dutchess de Berry	75
241 Prince of Waterloo	5	275 †Grand Alexander, extra	2 50
242 Versailles	50	276 Heroine	3
243 Viscountess de Rahault	50	277 Jaune constante	1
244 Sophie	1 50	278 inconstante	50
Fine varieties, by name		279 couronné	50
3 dollars per dozen		280 d'or	75
Finest do. by name, 5 dol-		281 Napolitaine	50
lars per dozen		282 La favorite	1
Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar and		283 L'or d'Espagne	1
50 cents per dozen		284 L'or d'Peru	2 50
<i>White, with Violet and Purple</i>		285 †L'or vegetable	37
<i>Eyes.</i>		286 Louis d'or	50
245 †Bailif de Zuidwyk	50	287 Ophir	25
		288 Pure d'or	1 25



		Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
<i>Yellow.</i>				
363 Adonia	25		369 Jonquille	50
364 Beauté jaune	25		370 Pluie d'or	25
365 Courone jaune	37		371 Prince d'Orange	31
366 Courone Van Audan	25		372 Toison d'or	25
367 Goudemunt	37		373 Vorst Van Dessau	37
368 Jaune tendre	25		12 varieties, by name, 2 dol- lars and 50 cts. per dozen	
			20 do. mixed, 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen	

### HYACINTHS—*Different Species.*

374 Blue grape hyacinth	Hyacinthus botryoides	12
375 Purple grape	<i>v. purpureo</i>	15
376 White grape	<i>v. albo</i>	15
377 Pale blue grape	<i>v. pallido</i>	15
378 ‡Tassel, or two coloured	comosus	25
379 ‡Large feathered	monstrosus	25
380 Musk, or nutmeg	muscari	25
381 Large do.	<i>v. major</i>	25
382 Blue harebells	nonscriptus	12
383 Small blue do.	<i>v. cerul. min.</i>	12
384 White do.	<i>v. albo</i>	20
385 Rose do.	<i>v. roseo</i>	20
386 Red do.	<i>v. rubro</i>	20
387 Violet do.	<i>v. violaceo</i>	20
388 Cluster flowered	racemosus	12

### HYACINTHS—*By Assortments.*

- The first assortment of 100 Hyacinths, of 100 exquisite double varieties, one of each by name, 35 dollars.
- The second assortment of 100 do. of 50 fine double varieties, two of each by name, 25 dollars.
- The third assortment of 100 do. of 25 good double varieties, four of each by name, 20 dollars.
- The fourth assortment of 100 do. of 20 varieties, five of each by name, 15 dollars.
- Various kinds, mixed, per hundred, 12 dollars.



TULIP. *Tulipa gesneriana.*Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.**Early Tulips.*

*These are of every shade, and begin blooming about two weeks before any of the others—25 cents, except those noted.*

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
1 Aspasia		44 Florida	
2 Altonius royale		45 Goud sceptre	
3 Belle lisette		46 Graaf florus	
4 Bizar blyhof		47 Granaat rood	
5 verdiset		48 Grand maitre de Malta	
6 plaisante, <i>producing</i> <i>often several flowers</i> <i>on one stalk</i>		49 Gulde bloem	
		50 Hecuba	
7 † pronkert	37	51 Hof Van Brabant	
8 Bruid de Harlaem	50	52 Imperatrice de Russie	
9 Brun pourpre		53 Isabella	
10 Cardinalshoed		54 Jason	
11 Cerise panaché		55 Keizer kroon	
12 † rectifié, <i>extra</i>	37	56 La belle alliance	
13 Clairmonde	50	57 Lac bon flos, <i>striped leaved</i>	50
14 seconde		58 La chérie	
15 goude		59 Lac met bontloff	
16 white		60 Le brillant	37
17 dorée		61 Maitre des cerices	50
18 Count Holstein		62 Manasse	
19 Couronne flammé		63 Ma plus aimable	
20 Cramoisie royale		64 Marquis de Westenrade	
21 superbe		65 Miltiades, <i>pure white</i>	
22 de Baden, <i>rectifié</i>	50	66 Minerva	
23 Damiathe blanche		67 Morlion, <i>rectifié</i>	
24 Dorathé		68 Nonpareille	
25 Drapeau		69 Olympiad	
26 Duke Van Thol		70 Paragon Izerhand	
27 white	50	71 gulde bloem	
28 Van Harlaem		72 Brandson	
29 Voorhelm		73 constant	
30 Orange		74 Florida	
31 de Holstein		75 Pavillon de flore	
32 de Wurtemberg		76 Philomela	
33 Bennebroek		77 Paie d'or	
34 Victor		78 Pottelaker	
35 Blyhof		79 Prince de Ligne	50
36 de Toledo		80 Prince Van Starrenberg	
37 Drap d'or		81 Princess	
38 Favorite des cerices		82 Reine des cerices	
39 Feu de Moscow		83 Reine Esther	
40 d'Aboukir		84 Rose merveille	
41 de l'Empire, <i>striped leaved</i>		85 Ruban d'or	
42 Tureque		86 † Standard royal	
43 Flammée royale		87 Suisse	50
		88 Superintendent	50

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
89 Thomas Moore		133 Corsica	37
90 Ulysses		134 Courone imperiale	1
91 Unique		135 Crapeau	50
92 Valk, <i>white</i>		136 Czar de Moscovie	50
93 Viceroi	1	137 Delion	50
94 Vurige feu	37	138 Dorée	1
95 Vuurberg		139 Ducaten goud	37
96 Wapen Van Leyden, <i>Leyden</i>		140 Duke d'Anjou	50
Arms		141 Ferea	37
97 Waterloo		142 de Chartres	1
98 White swan		143 de Savoy	50
99 White bordered red		144 : of Richmond	25
100 Yellow and red Van Leyden		145 Dutchess de Parma	50
Finest varieties, by name,		146 tElecteur de Cologne	37
2 dollars per dozen		147 Emperor Napoleon	1
Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar		148 Estimée	25
and 50 cents per dozen		149 Favorite	50
		150 Fredericus Rex	25
		151 Gargantua	37
		152 General Laudon	1
		153 Bathiany	50
		154 : Daun	25
		155 Gloire de France	25
		156 tGloria mundi	1
		157 Gloria regum	50
		158 Goliah	37
		159 tGordianus	62
		160 Goudheurs	50
		161 Gendemunt	50
		162 Goudring	37
		163 Grand duke	25
		164 maitre teutonique	75
		165 : monarque	1
		166 : triumph	50
		167 patriarch	1
		168 Henrietta	50
		169 Henry le Grand	1
		170 Hogenboth	50
		171 Incomparable primus	50
		172 Jolie	50
		173 Jove	50
		174 Juno	1
		175 Kerres	1
		176 Kariouta	50
		177 Koningshof	37
		178 La belle financiere	1
		179 Parisienne	1
		180 sombreuse	1
		181 singuliere	1
		182 sublime	50
		183 ville de Harlaem	1
		184 beauté fine	25
		185 L'aveille	50
		186 La reine	25
		187 L'autrichien	62
		188 Le cantique	50

### Bizarre Tulips.

*These are violet, purple, brown, red  
and rose coloured, and all inter-  
mediate shades on yellow grounds.*

101 Abbadon	37
102 Abbé de St. Omer	50
103 Abbé de St. Croix	1
104 African, <i>striped leaved</i>	37
105 Amintas	75
106 tAnacreon	50
107 Aquivera	37
108 Archidalia	50
109 Artabanus	1
110 Aurora	50
111 Aurora borealis	50
112 Bacha	75
113 Baron de Reischach	25
114 tBeauté parfaite	50
115 Beauté supreme	1
116 Belle et parfaite	50
117 Blazerius	50
118 Bonaparte	50
119 Borgvlied	37
120 Boterklont	50
121 Brigitte	25
122 Britanicus	1
123 Bruin Casteel	50
124 Caffée de Java	37
125 Carigula	50
126 Chalcedoine	37
127 Charbonnier noir	62
128 Clovis	50
129 Comble de gloire	50
130 de beautés	50
131 Congress	37
132 Corbiere	50



	Each \$ cts.		Each \$ cts.
280 Favorite	50	335 Perfecta	1 50
281 Caffé brûlé	1 50	336 Pique de Teneriffe	50
282 Cato	50	337 Pluto	12
283 Cheval brun	1 50	338 Pourpre imperiale	37
284 Christal	75	339 Prince Mauritz	25
285 Cœur aimable	37	340 hereditaire	6
286 Comtesse de Murray	2	341 d'Ahremberg	50
287 de Provence	1	342 Frederick	1
288 Constantia	1 50	343 Proserpine	1 50
289 Conqarte grisdeline	1	344 Queen of the Moors	50
290 Césus	75	345 Roi de Brazil	50
291 Croonvogel	25	346 de Congo	75
292 Divinatoire	50	347 de Macedoine	50
293 Duc de Florence	50	348 de Bohême	50
294 de Bonfleurs	25	349 Pegu	2
295 Dutchesse de Modene	2	350 Reine d'Egypte	50
296 Eveque d'Amboise	4	351 de Congo	50
297 Favorite superbe	1 50	352 Esther	37
298 Flora's lustre	50	353 des Amazons	1
299 Gloria mundi	1 50	354 des tulipes	75
300 Grand Tamerlane	25	355 Rex negros	1 50
301 cheval noir	1 50	356 Sans égal	10
302 Turk	50	357 Sang de Bœuf	1
303 Cham	1	358 Superbe en noir	1 50
304 conquette marechal	1	359 Tour de Salisbury	1 50
305 Prior	37	360 Triumph de Amsterdam	50
306 Grisdelin superb	1 50	361 de Lille, rectifié	50
307 Grotius	1	362 grisdeline	50
308 Habit nuptial	75	363 Triomphante françoise	50
309 Hecuba	37	364 Ursina minor	1
310 Hof Van Denmark	1	365 Venerable	8
311 Imperatrice Romaine	1 50	366 Violet aimable	50
312 de Maroe	1 50	367 Anthonia	1 50
313 Keizer Van Rusland	1 50	368 belle forme, superb	50
314 King George	75	369 belle forme, fond noir	50
315 of Prussia	1	370 quarto	2
316 Kroon des Mooren	50	371 fond noir	50
317 La belle de Henin	50	372 marquete	1 50
318 agathe	50	373 noir	50
319 beauté fine	50	374 nouvelle	50
320 cour de Denmark	75	375 perfecta	1 50
321 comtesse	50	376 sovereign	3
322 admiration	1 50	377 superbe, parfait	1 50
323 douairière	1 50	378 Wales	2
324 gentille	1	379 king	50
325 mère brune	1 50	380 dorothé	75
326 incomparable	1 50	381 ma favorite	75
327 singuliere	50	382 prince de Galitz	75
328 Le cordon bleu	50	383 Washington, singular	1
329 Madame de Pompadour	1 50	Finest varieties, by name,	
330 Maitre partout	1	5 dollars per dozen	
331 Maitresse partout	6	Fine do. by name, 3 dollars,	
332 Marianne	1	and 2 dollars per dozen	
333 Passe Cid	50	Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar and	
334 grand Ture	1 50	50 cents per dozen	

**Rose Bibbloems.***Red, rosy, crimson, and scarlet, on white grounds.*

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
		434 Queen of England	75
		435 Reine des cerises	1
		436 Reine des Amazones	50
		437 des fleurs	1
		438 Roi des cerices	75
		439 Rose blandina, extra	50
384 Aard globe	37	440 † camusa	1 50
385 Absaiom	37	441 † camusa de Craix	2 50
386 †Agrandeur	50	442 clelie	50
387 †Bacu rectifié, extra	1 50	443 † brillante	1
388 Beauté touchante	1 50	444 la belle Helene	25
389 Belle Hollandaise	50	445 la Dauphine	37
390 † berdine	25	446 Hebee	75
391 Brisetout verport	75	447 † tertia	1
392 Cassandre	50	448 † precieuse, rectifié	75
393 Cerice primo superbe	8	449 Amadis	3
394 bonavontura	1	450 agathe	75
395 sanspareille	1	451 beaurepaire	3
396 triomphant	1	452 cerice d'Espagne	2
397 à belle forme	3	453 camusa royale	3 50
398 superbe, extra	3 25	454 constantine	1 50
399 Clelie rectifié	50	455 feu de grand valeur	37
400 Count de Vergennes	3	456 favorite superbe	75
401 Cramoisie la fidelle	50	457 favorite briquée	1 50
402 Leopoldine	2	458 gramma	1 50
403 † velonia	37	459 grandissima	50
404 †Danæ	50	460 Herodias superfine	1 50
405 Duke of Lancaster	37	461 l'ornement du Parc	4
406 Eleonora	25	462 merveille d'Europe	37
407 Fidelentissimo	50	463 passetout	75
408 †Globe tereste	25	464 perle brillant	2 50
409 Gloria rubrorum	50	465 perle de l'orient	2 50
410 Grand rose royale	50	466 primo	3
411 Guerrier	75	467 noir	3
412 Iphigenia	1	468 pucelle	1 50
413 King's flag	50	469 quarto	1 50
414 Koningshof	25	470 rebecca	3
415 La beauté fine	25	471 riante	50
416 fiere rose Herodias	1	472 rubé de Condé	50
417 L'arbre de Diana	1	473 sublime	1 50
418 La reine	1	474 superfine	3
419 L'interessante	4	475 superbissima	1
420 †La compesste	75	476 talestria	4
421 La miniature	25	477 tendre	1 50
422 La ravisante, striped leaved	25	478 tertia	1
423 Madame de France	50	479 tricolor	1
424 Manteau ducal	1 50	480 unique	1
425 Mignon de France	1	481 Rougeatre	50
426 Noble blanche	1	482 Somerschoon	25
427 Non plus ultra	1 50	483 White crown, silver striped	37
428 Passetout rose	1	Finest varieties, by name,	
429 Ponceau de la becque	1	5 dollars per dozen	
430 Poncon royale	4	Fine do. by name, 3 dollars,	
431 Princess d'Asturie	50	and 2 dollars per dozen	
432 Princess Wilhelmina	1	Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar	
433 Prince William	50	and 50 cts. per dozen	

Each.  
\$ cts.Each.  
\$ cts.*Double Tulips.*

484 Admiral Kingsbergen	50
485 Barbarossa	50
486 Blanc bordre rouge	25
487       bleu, <i>producing</i> <i>often several flowers on</i> <i>one stalk</i>	25
488 Bizar canelle	25
489 Bordé jaune	37
490 Bruid Van Harlaem	37
491 Buonaparte,	50
492 Caffé brun	25
493       , <i>flamed</i>	25
494 Concordia	25
495 Couleur de feu	25
496 Cour de Versailles	25
497 Couronne d'Hollande	25
498       imperiale	50
499       Por, <i>yellow flamed</i>	50
500       blanche	31
501       de Bretagne	1
502       Romanorum	1
503       rouge	37
504       violette	1
506 Crenaad Condé	25
507 Duke Van Utrecht	25
508       Van Thol, <i>very early</i>	25
509 Feathered, or parrot	37
510 Felix	37
511 Fisonimus	31
512 Florisante	37
513 Gaillarda	50
514 Golden pæony	25
515 Grand Alexander	37
516       sovereign	37
517 Grisdelin aimable	25
518 Græner ridder	25
519 Hof Van Versailles	37
520 Imperible	25
521       panaché	25
522 Jaune imperiale	50
523 Kingsbergen	37
524 La Cour de Portugal	37
525       singuliere	37
526       sublime	50
527 Lion d'Hollande	50
528 Marriage de ma fille, <i>extra</i>	50
529 Mine d'or	50
530 Mode d'Hollande	1
531 Olive brown	25
532 Ophir	50
533 Orange crown	25
534 Orange throne	25
535 Pallas	25
536 Pæony red	25

537 Poolche roos	25
538 Pourpre imperiale	50
539 Prince Charles	25
540 Prince Karel	50
541 Proserpine	75
542 Rose printems	25
543       eclatante	25
544       blanche	25
545 Rosa mundi	25
546 Rouge formidable	1
547 Salamander	50
548       panaché	75
549 Superville	25
550 Tournesol, <i>extra, very early</i>	1 50
551 Trouwmoet blyken	37
552 Warande	25
553 Xenophon	50
554 Yellow rose, <i>very fragrant</i>	25
Finest varieties, by name, 2 dollars per dozen	
Fine do. mixed. 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen	

*Parrot Tulips.*

*The leaves of these have feathered edges, and, in addition to other colours, many of them combine shades of green, which no other tulips do; from these circumstances, their appearance is altogether unique.*

555 Chevalier vert	25
556 Constantinople, blood colour	25
557 Couleur de café	50
558 Margrave of Baden, <i>extra</i>	50
559 Perfecta, <i>extra</i>	37
560 Rubra major	50
561       minor	25
562 Striped	37
563 Yellow major	31
564       minor	25
Finest varieties, by name, 2 dollars per dozen	
Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen	

*Primo Baguet Tulips.*

*These have very strong stems, and large fine shaped cups.*

565 Admiral general	75
566 Aggrandeur	37

	Each. \$ cts.	Each. \$ cts.
567 Altesse royale	37	<b>Breeder Tulips—25 cents each.</b>
568 Amphion	75	
569 Bonavontura	75	<i>These, from possessing superior</i>
570 Castor	50	<i>standard qualities, are selected</i>
571 Concordia	1	<i>by the Dutch as most suitable to</i>
572 Duc de Hanover	75	<i>break into new varieties.</i>
573 Fleurs des baguettes	75	
574 Jupiter	50	592 Bacu
575 Kroonvogel	50	593 Bruno
576 Penelope	75	594 Capadoce
577 Pompe funebre	50	595 Cerise primo
578 Thales	75	596 Couronne jaune
Finest varieties, by name,		597 Cramoisie
5 dollars per dozen		598 Grand Cham
Fine do. do. 3 dollars per		599 Grisdelin superbe
dozen		600 La comprice
Fine do. mixed, 2 dollars		601 Marons
per dozen		602 Mauritania

### Grand Baguet Rigaut Tulips.

*These have exceedingly tall and strong stems, and very large fine shaped cups.*

579 Bonavontura	1	609 Violet pure
580 Grand admiral	37	610 marshal
581 Grandissima	1	611 decisé
582 Hof Van Venetien	1 25	612 boe
583 Huis Van Oostenryk	1 25	613 lustre
584 Julius Caesar	1	614 rougeatre
585 King David	50	Finest varieties, by name,
586 La modeste	1	2 dollars per dozen
587 La princesse	1	Fine do. mixed, 1 dollar
588 Lycurgus	75	50 cents per dozen
589 Merveille du monde	50	
590 Pompe celebre	75	
591 Samson	25	
Finest varieties, by name,		
5 dollars per dozen		
Fine do. do. 3 dollars per		
dozen		
Fine do. mixed, 2 dollars		
per dozen		

### TULIPS—Distinct Species.

615 Tulipa breyniana	1
616 clusiana	1
617 celsiana	1
618 oculus solis	1
619 suaveolens	25
620 sylv stris	25

### TULIPS—By Assortments.

The first assortment of 100 Tulips, of 100 exquisite varieties, one of each by name, 30 dollars.

The second assortment of 100 do. of 50 fine varieties, two of each by name, 20 dollars.

The third assortment of 100 do. of 25 good varieties, four of each by name, 18 dollars.

The fourth assortment of 100 do. of 20 varieties, five of each by name, 15 dollars.

Various colours, mixed, per hundred roots, 12 dollars.

Common, mixed, per hundred roots, 6 dollars.

**CROWN IMPERIALS. *Fritillaria imperialis.***Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
1 Chinese	25	16 William Rex, <i>fine red</i>	25
2 Chapeau de Prince, <i>scarlet</i>	25	17 Yellow	25
3 Crown on crown, <i>red</i>	37	18 Double yellow	50
4 <i>yellow</i>	37	19 <i>red</i>	50
5 Gelvia	37	20 †Gold striped	50
6 Grand Alexander	75	21 †Silver striped	50
7 Maximus, <i>large red</i>	37	Varieties, by name, 2 dollars	
8 Orange red	25	and 50 cents per dozen	
9 Pileus cardinalis, <i>crimson</i>	31	Reds, various kinds, mixed, 2	
10 Prince-hood, <i>scarlet</i>	25	dollars and 25 cts. per doz.	
11 Roman king, <i>red</i>	37	Yellows, do. do. 2 dollars and	
12 Royal standard	25	25 cents per dozen	
13 Rubro sulpherino	25	Reds and yellows, various kinds,	
14 Sang de bœuf, <i>blood coloured</i>	25	mixed, 2 dollars and 25	
15 Slagzwaard, <i>red</i>	25	cents per dozen	

**FRITILLARIES.**Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Fritillaria <i>persica</i> , Persian Fritillary	37
2 <i>lanceolata</i> , Missouri do.	1
3 <i>meleagris</i> , chequered do.	25
4 <i>pyrenaica</i> , pyrenean	50
5 <i>latifolia</i> , broad leaved	50
6 <i>racemosa</i> , cluster flowered	50
7 <i>obliqua</i> , oblique leaved	50
Varieties, by name, 2 dollars and 50 cents per dozen	
Do. mixed, 2 dollars per dozen	

**AMARYLLIS.**Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 * Jacobean lily, <i>splendid</i>	Amaryllis <i>formosissima</i>	37
2 *†Guernsey	<i>sarniensis</i>	1
3 *Wave flowered	<i>undulata</i>	25
4 Changeable, <i>from white to red</i>	<i>atamasco</i>	25
5 Yellow flowering	<i>lutea</i>	25
6 Red long leaved cape	<i>longifolia</i>	1
7 White do. do.	<i>v. albo</i>	1 50

N. B. For a most splendid collection of the Amaryllis, see Green-House Plants.



## LILIES.

Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

	Each. \$ cts.
1 Common white	<i>Lilium candidum</i> 12
2 †Double do.	<i>v. pleno</i> 50
3 Purple blotched do.	<i>v. maculato</i> 50
4 Silver striped do.	<i>v. argen. var.</i> 1 25
5 Gold striped do.	<i>v. aureo var.</i>
6 †Chinese tyger, or leopard	<i>tygrinum</i> 25
7 Bulb bearing	<i>bulbiferum</i> 25
8 Orange	<i>v. aurantium</i> 25
9 †Elegant silver striped	<i>v. varieg.</i> 2 50
10 †Superb	<i>superbum</i> 25
11 Canada	<i>canadense</i> 25
12 Philadelphia	<i>philadelphicum</i> 25
13 Catesby's	<i>catesbæi</i> 1
14 Pennsylvanian	<i>pensylvanica</i>
15 Pyrenean	<i>pyrenaica</i> 50
16 †Scarlet pompone	<i>pomponium</i> 37
17 †Yellow do.	<i>v. luteo</i> 37
18 Kamskatka	<i>kamskatense</i> 37
19 †Scarlet chalcædonian	<i>chalcædonicum</i> 37
20 Chinese red	<i>concolor</i> 2
21 Japan white	<i>japonicum</i> 5
22 Missouri	<i>umbellatum</i> 5
23 Monadelphous	<i>monadelphum</i>
24 Dwarf Chinese	<i>pumilum</i>

## MARTAGON, or Turk's Cap Lilies.

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
<i>Scarlet.</i>		39 Crown of Jerusalem	37
25 Arcole	25	40 Madame	37
26 Caligula	37	41 Pure blanche	50
27 Constantinople	37	<i>Yellow.</i>	
28 Groot meester	37	42 Good rose	25
29 Groot voorst	25	43 Grand duke	37
30 Romulus	25	44 Hero	25
31 Rubro Cæsar	37	45 Jaune hauteesse	37
<i>Purple.</i>		46 La trophée	
32 Double violet flamed	50	<i>Orange.</i>	
33 Habit pourpre	25	47 Hercules	25
34 Crown of Tunis	37	48 King of Prussia	37
35 Pourpre fameuse	37	49 La Parisienne	37
36 Purple brilliant	25	Varieties, by name, 2 dollars and 50 cents per dozen	
<i>White.</i>		Varieties, mixed, 2 dollars per dozen	
37 Blanchart	25		
38 Crown of Algiers	37		

POLEANTHUS NARCISSUS. *Narcissus tazetta*.Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
<i>White, with Orange and Citron Cups.</i>		<i>Double Narcissus, or Daffodil.</i>	
1 Bazelman major	37	30 Albo pleno odorata, or white fragrant	12
2 Czar of Moscow	25	31 Incomparable	12
3 Duke d'Ahremberg	31	32 Orange phoenix	12
4 Gloria mundi, singular	37	33 Sulphur crown	12
5 Grand monarque	50	34 Tratus cantus, or hundred leaved	12
6 Jupiter	31	35 Van Zion	12
7 Juno	31	Different varieties, by name, 75 cts. to 1 dollar per dozen	
8 Luna	25	Different varieties, mixed, 75 cents per dozen	
9 Madame royale	25		
10 Medio luteo	31		
11 Monument	31		
12 Primo citroniere	25		
Varieties, by name, 2 dollars and 50 cents per dozen			
Varieties, mixed, 2 dollars per dozen			
<i>Yellow and Citron, with gold yellow Cups.</i>		<i>Single Narcissus.</i>	
13 Anselma	37	36 Albo odorato, or white fragrant	12
14 Etelle d'or	37	37 Biflorus	12
15 Gloria mundi	25	38 Bifrons	25
16 Grand soleil d'or	25	39 Bulbocodium, or hoop petticoat	25
17 La mignonne	37	40 Maximus	25
18 Madouce	37	41 Moschatus	25
19 Mariacne	31	42 Nana minor	12
20 Memorable	50	43 Nana major	12
21 Mylord	31	44 Poeticus	12
22 Triumph	37	45 Sulphur trumpet	12
Varieties, by name, 2 dollars and 50 cents per dozen		46 Triandrus, or reflexed	25
Varieties, mixed, 2 dollars per dozen		47 Trumpet marin	12
White and yellow, mixed, 2 dollars per dozen		48 major	12
		49 Incomparabilis	12
		50 Angustifolius	25
		51 Propinguis	25
		52 Pseudo-narcissus	12
		53 Tenuifolius	25
		Different varieties, by name, 1 dollar to 2 dollars per dozen	
		Different varieties, mixed, 1 dollar per dozen	
<i>Poleanthus Narcissus, with double Cups.</i>		<i>Jonquils.</i>	
23 Belle Catharine	37	54 Double fragrant	18
24 Belle bonne	37	55 Large single	12
25 Italian	25	56 Small fragrant	12
26 La monstreuse	37	Different varieties, by name, 1 dollar to 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen	
27 La triomphante	37	Different varieties, mixed, 1 dollar per dozen	
28 Lyeurgus	25		
29 Noblissimo	37		
Finest varieties, 2 dollars and 50 cents per dozen			

# **RANUNCULUS Asiaticus, or Crowfoot.**

**Class, Polyandria. Order, Polygynia.**

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
<b>Double Persian.</b>		12 Violet, <i>mixed varieties</i>	20
1 Rose coloured, <i>mixed varieties</i>	20	Finest varieties, <i>mixed all colours</i> , 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen	
2 Olive do. do.	20	Finest varieties, <i>mixed all colours</i> , per hundred roots, 4 dollars to 6 dollars	
3 Orange do. do.	20	<b>Different Species.</b>	
4 Bright crimson do.	20	13 Scarlet turban	12
5 Bright red and pink do.	20	14 Constantinople, or Turkey	20
6 Yellow do.	20	15 Seraphique d'Algiers	20
7 Yellow striped do.	20	16 Roman	20
8 White, and white spotted do.	20	17 Marvellous	25
9 White striped do.	20	18 Rutæfolius, or rue leaved	25
10 Dark brown and coffee coloured do.	20	19 Africanus	50
11 Black and purple do.	20	20 Ficaria, <i>pleno</i> , or double pilewort	50

N. B. For other Ranunculus, see page 67.

# **ANEMONE Coronaria, or Wind Flower.**

**Class, Polyandria. Order, Polygynia.**

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
1 Double rosy and crimson, <i>mixed varieties</i>	20	7 Anemone hortensis, purple	20
2 Double red and pink do.	20	8 pale purple	20
3 Double dark blue do.	20	9 violet	20
4 Double white, and white spotted do.	20	10 scarlet	25
Finest varieties, <i>mixed all colours</i> , 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen		11 flame coloured	25
Finest varieties, do. per hundred, 4 dollars to 6 dollars		12 appenina	25
<b>Different Species.</b>		13 thalictroides	12
5 Anemone hortensis, single red	20	14 double	50
6 double red	25	15 nemorosa, purpureo	20
		16 purp. pl.	25
		17 albo pleno	25
		18 pulsatilla, ceruleo	50
		19 sylvestris, albo pleno	25
		20 hepatica	12
		21 pleno	50
		22 pensylvanica	25
		23 virginica	25
	h 2		

IRIS, or *Fleur de Luce*.Class, *Triandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.Each.  
\$ cts.*Spanish Bulbous Iris.*

- 1 Blue feuilletmort
- 2 Cornelia
- 3 Imperial porcelain
- 4 Jaune constant
- 5 Louis d'or
- 6 La plaisante
- 7 Magazine des couleurs
- 8 Minerva
- 9 Morleon
- 10 Pallido

30 varieties, by name, 25 cents each, or 2 dollars per dozen  
 Different varieties, mixed, 1 dollar and 25 cents per doz.  
 Double flowering Spanish Iris, 1 dollar each.

Each.  
\$ cts.*English Bulbous Iris.*

- 11 Alcibiades
  - 12 Duke of Tuscany
  - 13 Hecuba
  - 14 Incomparable purple
  - 15 Imperatrice de France
  - 16 Menelaus
  - 17 Pourpre panaché
  - 18 White
- 20 varieties, by name, 25 cents each, or 2 dollars per dozen  
 Different varieties, mixed, 1 dollar and 25 cents per dozen

*Different Species.*

- 19 Iris susiana, or *chalconian* 50
- 20 \* tuberosa, or *snake's head* 50
- 21 \* longifolia
- 22 \* pavonia, or *peacock Iris* 50
- 23 Persian, 12 cents each, or 1 dollar per dozen

Fibrous Iris, many species, see page 62; also under head of Green-House Plants.

## CROCUS.

Class, *Triandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

- 1 Belle mignonne
- 2 Crown violet
- 3 Cloth of gold
- 4 Eleonora
- 5 Gold yellow
- 6 Large white
- 7 yellow
- 8 blue
- 9 Dark purple
- 10 Morleon
- 11 Pale purple

- 12 Purple variegated
  - 13 Saffron, *autumn flowering*
  - 14 Scotch
- 30 varieties, by name, 75 cents per dozen  
 Spring flowering, mixed varieties 50 cents per dozen  
 Autumn flowering, 75 cents per dozen  
 Different varieties, per hundred, 3 dollars.

COLCHICUM *Autumnale*, or *Meadow Saffron*.Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

	Each. \$ cts.		Each. \$ cts.
1 White		10 Double agathe variegated	
2 Agathe variegated		11 Spring flowering, or <i>bulbocodium vernum</i>	
3 Violet		All the above varieties 25 cts.	
4 Violet variegated		each, or 2 dollars per dozen	
5 Byzantea major		Autumn flowering, mixed 2	
6 Striped leaved		dollars per dozen	
7 Agrippa		Spring flowering, mixed, 2	
8 Double white		dollars per dozen	
9 agathe flamed			

GLADIOLUS, *Corn Flag*, or *Sword Lily*.Class, *Triandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 Gladiolus communis, purple	12	7 Gladiolus segetum	50
2        rose coloured	20	8 *        watsonius, or scar-	
3        large red	12	let flag	1
4        flesh coloured	20	9 *        tyger yellow	1
5        white	20	10*        large African	1
6        byzantinus, or Turkish	25	N. B. For other superb varieties of	
flag		Gladiolus, see Green-House Plants.	

## ERYTHRONIUM DENS CANIS,

or *Dog's Tooth Violet*.Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

1 Purple	18	3 White	18
2 Red	18	4 Blotched leaved	12

Different varieties, 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen.

# ORNITHOGALUM, or *Star of Bethlehem.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

		Each. \$ cts.
1 Pyramidal, or <i>Neapolitan</i>	Ornithogalum pyramidale	37
2 White umbelled	umbellatum	10
3 Striped	v. striatum	20
4 Short spiked	comosum	50
5 Yellow	luteum	25
6 Pyrenean spiked	pyrenaicum	50
7 Close spiked	stachyoides	50
8 Lesser	minimum	50
9 Nodding	nutans	50

# SCILLA, or *Squill.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 Starry squill, or <i>Peruvian hyacinth</i>	Scilla peruviana	50
2 Blue do.	v. cerulea	50
3 Siberian	siberica	25
4 Nodding	amœna	37
5 Bell shaped	campanulata	37
6 Two leaved, <i>white flowering</i>	bifolia	50
7 <i>blue do.</i>	v. cerulea	50
8 *Hyacinth flowered	hyacinthoides	37
9 *Official	maritima	1
10 Roman	romana	50
11 Drooping	cernua	37
12 Italian	italica	37

# ALLIUM, or *Garlick.*

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

1 <i>Homer's moly</i>	Allium nigrum	25
2 Large yellow flowering	moly	25
3 Large white do.	v. albo	25
4 Striped leaved	v. fol. varieg.	
5 Three seeded	tricoecum	20
6 Swiss purple headed	descendens	50
7 White	lacteum	50
8 Delicate	gracile	50

		Each. \$ cts.
9 Rose coloured	<i>Allium roseum</i>	37
10 Fragrant	<i>fragrans</i>	50
11 Canadian	<i>canadense</i>	12
12 Striped	<i>striatum</i>	12
13 Angular	<i>angulosum</i>	12

The species No. 2, 3, and 11, 1 dollar and 50 cents per dozen.

## CHOICE BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS.

		Each. \$ cts.
1 Monk's hood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	25
2 American aconite	<i>uncinatum</i>	25
3 Japan do.	<i>japonicum</i>	1
4 Tuberous moschatel	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	50
5 Bulbous wall cress	<i>Arabis bulbosa</i>	25
6 Purple dragon	<i>Arum dracuncul</i>	1
7 Green do.	<i>dracontium</i>	1
8 Three leaved do.	<i>tryphyllum</i>	12
9 Friar's cowl	<i>arisarum</i>	50
10 Spotted arum	<i>maculatum</i>	50
11 Grass leaved do.	<i>tenuifolium</i>	50
12 Italian do.	<i>italicum</i>	50
13 Various coloured do.	<i>zebrinum, &amp;c.</i>	50
14 Tuberous calopogon	<i>Calopogon pulchellum</i>	25
15 Virginian claytonia	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	25
16 Solomon's seal, 6 species	<i>Convallaria, 6 species</i>	12
17 Hollow rooted fumitory	<i>Fumaria cava</i>	50
18 Solid do. do.	<i>solida</i>	25
19 Great Siberian do.	<i>nobilis</i>	50
20 Superb do.	<i>elegans</i>	50
21 Naked stalked do.	<i>eucollaria</i>	25
22 Blush flowering do.	<i>formosa, &amp;c.</i>	37
23 English snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	12
24 Double do.	<i>v. pleno</i>	12
25 Tuberous rooted glycine	<i>Glycine apios</i>	15
26 Yellow winter aconite	<i>Helleborus hyemalis</i>	25
27 Yellow plumed helonias	<i>Helonias dioica</i>	25
28 Spring snowflake	<i>Leucojum vernum</i>	50
29 Double do.	<i>v. pleno</i>	50
30 Summer do.	<i>aestivum</i>	20
31 Autumnal do.	<i>autumnale</i>	50
32 Winter flowering do.	<i>trichophyllum</i>	50
33 Blue blazing star	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>	25
34 Hairy do.	<i>pilosa</i>	25
35 Superb do.	<i>squarrosa</i>	25
36 Elegant do.	<i>elegans</i>	50
37 Large spiked do.	<i>macrostachya, &amp;c.</i>	25

		Each 8 cts.
33 *Single tuberosa	Polyanthes tuberosa	12
39 *Double tuberosa	v. pleno	12
40 *Striped leaved do.	v. fol. var.	1
41 White ivy leaf	Prenanthes alba	20
42 Virginian lungwort	Pulmonaria virginica	25
43 rhexia	Rhexia virginica	25
44 Indian puccoon, or blood root	Sanguinaria canadensis	12
45 Sessile trillium	Trillium sessile	25
46 Delicate do.	pudicum	25
47 Drooping flowered do.	cernuum	25
48 Erect do. do.	erectum, &c.	25
49 Perfoliate uvularia	Uvularia perfoliata	12
50 Sessile leaved do.	sessilifolia	12
51 Yellow do.	flava	50
52 Large flowering do.	grandiflora	50

N. B. For other choice Bulbs, see Green-House Plants—such as Ixias, Pancratiums, Crinum, Oxalis, Feraria, Hæmanthus, Cyclamens, Antholyzas, Eucomis, Veltheimia, also Dahlias, &c. &c.





# GREEN-HOUSE TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

Nearly all of which thrive in a comfortable sitting-room during the winter—they are in either pots or boxes, and the prices are inclusive. It will be perceived that immense acquisitions have been made to the Green-House department, and great perspicuity and attention have been bestowed in order to select the most beautiful and interesting—the collection will also be found extremely rich in Chinese and Japan plants. Those which have no prices attached to them will not be for sale until the autumn of 1825.

N. B. These checked thus \* though generally cultivated as Green-House Plants, will stand the winters of the Middle States in the open air, and a very large proportion of the others will support the winters of the Southern States.

		Each. \$ cts.
1 Maple leaved abroma	Abroma augustum	2
2 Prickly leaved acacia	Acacia armata	1
3 White flowered do.	peregrina	1
4 Willow leaved do.	salicifolia	1
5 Broad podded do.	latisiliqua	
6 Splendid do.	speciosa	
7 Delicate do.	pulchella	
8 Double headed do.	striata	
9 True maiden hair	Adiantum capillus veneris	
10 Chinese air plant	Aerides odoratum	
11 Japan do.	arachnites	
12 African blue lily	Agapanthus umbellatus	1 50
13 Lesser do.	media	1 50
14 Least do.	minima	1 50
15 Striped leaved do.	fol. var.	
16 American century aloe	Agave americana	75
17 Striped leaved do.	v. fol. striato	1
18 * Virginian do.	virginica	75
19 Tallest albuca	Albuca altissima	1
20 Great do.	major	1
21 Riband striped do.	vittata	1
22 Soccotrine aloe	Aloe soccotrina	1
23 Partridge breast do.	variegata	1
24 Cushion do.	retusa	75
25 Tongue do.	lingua	75
26 Pearl tongue do.	margaritifera	75
27 Cobweb do.	arachnoides	1
28 Two coloured do	discolor	1
29 Attenuated do.	attenuata	1
30 Warted do.	verrucosa	1
31 Spotted leaved do.	maculata	1
32 Tree do.	arborescens	1
33 Triangular do.	viscosa	1
34 Soap do.	sapponaria	
35 Great soap do.	picta	
36 Dwarf hedgehog do.	humilis	
37 Expanded do. &c. &c.	rigida, &c. &c.	

		Each. \$ cts.
38 Peruvian spotted alstroemeria	Alstroemeria pelegrina	1 50
39 Striped flowered do.	ligtu	2
40 Rock alyssum of Crete	Alyssum saxatile	75
41 Superb riband striped amaryllis	Amaryllis vittata	2
42 Belladonna major do.	belladonna	75
43 medio do.	v. media	75
44 minor do.	v. minor	75
45 Barbadoes do.	{ equestris }	2
	{ brazilliensis }	3
46 Double flowering do.	v. pleno	1 50
47 Mexican do.	reginae	4
48 Saffron coloured do.	crocata	1
49 Curled flowered do.	{ crispa }	3
	{ strumaria }	2
50 Chinese golden do.	aurea	2
51 Purple cape do.	purpurea	2
52 Winged do.	alata	4
53 Striped flowering do.	johnsonii	5
54 Fothergill's curve leaved do.	curvifolia	
55 Snowdrop leaved do.	radiata	
56 Net flowered do.	reticulata	20
57 Gigantic do. very splendid	gigantea	5
58 Oriental do.	orientalis	6
59 Yucca flowered do.	ornata	8
60 Splendid do.	spectabilis	1
61 Dwarf do.	pumilio	1
62 Delicate do.	tabulare	
63 Tube sheathed do.	tubispatha	
64 Ceylon do.	zeylandica	
65 Powdered do.	pulverulenta	

N. B. For other species of Amaryllis, see page 86.

66 Ginger	Amomum zingiber	1
67 Fetid bean trefoil	Anagyris foetida	
68 Chinese andromeda	Andromeda sinensis	
69 *Anemone, see page 89	Anemone	1
70 Ethiopian antholyza	Antholyza ethiopica	1
71 Tube flowered do.	tubulosa	1
72 Scarlet do.	cardinalis	1
73 Narrow leaved do.	angustifolia	1
74 Orange coloured do.	aurantiaca	1
75 Great orange do.	v. major	1
76 Minor rose coloured do.	minor, roseo	1
77 red do.	v. rubro	1
78 Scarlet do.	cunonia	1
79 Solitary flowered do.	uniflora	1
80 Pretty do.	preciosa	1
81 Red do.	rubro	1
82 Jupiter's beard	Anthyllis barba-jovis	1
83 Hermannia leaved do.	hermanniae	1
84 European strawberry tree	Arbutus unedo	2
85 Double flowering do.	v. pleno	
86 Red flowering do.	v. rubro	
87 Levant do.	andrachne	
88 Curled do.	crispa	

		Each. § cts.
100 Jamaica liquorice	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	1
101 Glaucous acacia	<i>Acacia glauca, vel Mimosa</i>	1
102 Two spiked do.	<i>lophanta</i>	1 50
103 Whorl leaved do.	<i>verticillata</i>	1
104 Smooth do.	<i>Julibrissia</i>	75
105 Many flowered do.	<i>floribunda</i>	1 50
106 Downy do.	<i>tomentosa</i>	1
107 Sponge tree, or <i>Appoponax</i>	<i>farnesiana</i>	1
108 Oriental bugle	<i>Ajuga orientalis</i>	2
109 Superb nodding alpinia	<i>Alpinia nutans</i>	2
110 Irony leaved andromeda	<i>Andromeda ferruginea</i>	1 50
111 Thick leaved do.	<i>coriacea</i>	1 50
112 Air plant	<i>Angrum maculatum</i>	2
113 Brazilian custard apple	<i>Anona Guanabauis</i>	2
114 Rough leaved aretotis	<i>Aretotis aspera</i>	1
115 Three coloured do.	<i>tricolor</i>	
116 Marygold do.	<i>calendulacea, &amp;c.</i>	
117 Chinese ardisia	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	1
118 Glaucous Aristolochia	<i>Aristolochia glauca</i>	
119 Chili shining aristotelia	<i>Aristolochia macqui</i>	3
120 Silvery leaved wormwood	<i>Artemesia argentea</i>	1
121 Chinese do.	<i>sinensis</i>	1
122 Artocarpus	<i>Artocarpus, sp. ?</i>	2
123 *Spotted Arum	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	1
124 Corsican do.	<i>corsicum</i>	1
125 Striped European reed	<i>Arundo donax, fol. var.</i>	1
126 African swallow wort	<i>Asclepias fruticosa</i>	1
127 Curacao superb do.	<i>curassavica</i>	1
128 Narrow leaved do.	<i>linearis</i>	1
129 Florida do.	<i>matelea</i>	2
130 Tall shield fern	<i>Aspidium exaltatum</i>	1
131 Upright spleenwort	<i>Asplenium elatum</i>	1
132 Shrubby Carolina aster	<i>Aster carolinensis</i>	75
133 Hairy Athanasia	<i>Athanasia capitata</i>	1
134 Cape atragene	<i>Atragene capensis</i>	3
135 Purslane tree	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	1
136 Japan gold dust tree	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	1
137 Chinese azalea	<i>Azalea indica</i>	5
149 Tube flowered Babiana	<i>Babiana tubiflora</i>	1
150 Saw leaved Baccharis	<i>Baccharis ivæfolia</i>	2 1
151 Bamboo cane	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	3
152 Rattan do.	<i>dichotoma</i>	3
153 Serrated Banksia	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	
154 Long leaved do. &c.	<i>oblongifolia</i>	
155 Chinese bæckia	<i>Bæckia frutescens</i>	
156 Madder leaved Bauera	<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	
157 Mountain ebony	<i>Bauhinia, sp. ?</i>	2
158 Chinese two coloured begonia	<i>Begonia evansiana</i>	1
159 Hairy leaved do.	<i>hirsuta, &amp;c.</i>	1
160 *Daisy, see page 64	<i>Bellis</i>	
161 Chinese barberry	<i>Berberis sinensis</i>	2
162 Cretan do.	<i>cretica</i>	1 50
163 *Lewis Rocky Mountain holly	<i>aquifolium</i>	25
164 Norfolk Island trumpet flower	<i>Bignonia pandora</i>	1
165 *Chinese great do.	<i>grandiflora</i>	1
166 *Four winged do.	<i>capreolata</i>	75

		Each.	Sets.
167 Upright trumpet flower	Bignonia stans	2	2
168 Ash leaved do.	chelonoides	2	
169 Hooked do.	uncata		75
170 Two leaved do.	crucigera		
176 Heart leaved anatto, a dye	Bixa orellana	2	
177 Chinese splendid bletia	Bletia tankervillei, v. <i>Limodorum</i>	1	
178 Chinese hyacinthine do.	hyacinthina	1	
179 Chinese bocconia	Bocconia cordata	2	
180 Privet leaved borya	Borya ligustrina	1	
181 Pointed do. do.	acuminata	1	
182 Mexican scarlet bouvardia	{ Bouvardia triphylla, vel <i>Housto-</i> <i>nia coccinea</i>	1	
183 Changeable do.	versicolor	2	
184 Pine apple	Bromelia ananas	1	
185 American brunfelsia	Brunfelsia americana		
186 Many flowered Brunsvigia	Brunsvigia multiflora	5	
187 Red margined do.	marginata	6	
188 Sickle leaved do.	falcata	5	
189 Josephine's do.	Josephinae	30	
190 Ciliated do.	ciliaris	10	
191 Large calyxed air plant	Bryophyllum calycinum	1	
192 Japan Bumalda	Bumalda trifoliata		
193 Silvery leaved Bumelia	Bumelia tenax	1	
194 Rush leaved Buonapartia	Buonapartia juncea		
195 Yellow flowering buphthalmum	Buphthalmum frutescens	1	
196 Chili globe flower	Buddlea globosa	1	
197 Shrubby hare's ear	Bupleurum fruticosum	1	
198 Minorca box tree	Buxus balearicus		75
204 Creeping cereus	Cactus flagelliformis	1	
205 Great night blooming do.	grandiflorus	1 to 2	
206 Melon thistle	Mammillaris		75
207 Yellow spined Indian fig	tuna	1	
208 Purple superb do.	speciosus	1 to 50	
209 Cochineal do.	cochenillifer	1	
210 Undulated do.	undulatus	1	
211 Triangular do.	triangularis	1	
212 Four angled do.	tetragonus	1	
213 Splendid do.	speciosissimus	2	
214 Florida do.	pes Corvi	1	
215 Turk's cap do. &c.	melocactus, &c.	3 to 5	
227 Braziletto wood	Cæzippina paniculata	2	
228 Two coloured arum	{ Caladium bicolor, vel <i>arum pic-</i> <i>tum</i>	2	
229 Esculent do.	esculentum	1	
230 Ethiopian fragrant lily	Calla Ethiopica	1	
231 Chinese callicarpa	Callicarpa chinensis	2	
232 Bermuda mulberry	americana	1	
233 Oval leaved callistachys	Callistachys ovata	1	
234 Lance leaved callistemon	{ Callistemon lanceolatum, v. <i>me-</i> <i>trosideiros</i>	2	
235 Stiff do. do.	rigidum	2	
236 Willow do. do.	salignum	2	
237 Splendid do.	speciosum	3	
238 Linear leaved do.	lineare		
239 Ruscus do. do.	ruscifolium		
240 Four cleft calothamnus	Calothamnus quadrifida		

		Each. Sets.
241 Chinese yellow calycanthus	<i>Calycanthus præcox lutea</i>	1
242 Do. white do.	<i>v. albo</i>	2
243 Single red camellia, or Japan rose	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	2
244 Semidouble red do.	<i>semipleno</i>	4 to 5
245 Double red do.	<i>rubro pleno</i>	4 to 5
246 Single white fragrant do.	<i>albo simplici</i>	10
247 Double white do.	<i>albo pleno</i>	4 to 5
248 Double pink, or middlemist do.	<i>incarnata</i>	4 to 5
249 Double striped do.	<i>variegata</i>	4 to 5
250 Double crimson do.	<i>atrorubens</i>	5 to 6
251 Anemone flowered, or purple } warratah do.	<i>anemoniflora</i>	5 to 6
252 *Pompone, white warratah, } white anemone, or Kero- } blush do.	<i>mutabilis</i>	5 to 6
253 Pæony flowered do.	<i>peoniaflora</i>	5 to 6
254 Double buff, or maiden's blush, } or Hume's blush do.	<i>flavescens</i>	5 to 6
255 Fragrant myrtle leaved do.	<i>myrtifolia</i>	5 to 6
256 Blotched leaved do.	<i>maculata</i>	8
257 Lady Banks's tea leaved do.	<i>sasanqua</i>	5 to 6
258 Double blush do. do.	<i>rosea pleno</i>	25
259 White pæony flowered do.	<i>Weibankiana</i>	15
260 Red branched do.	<i>rubricaulis</i>	10
261 Starry flowered do.	<i>hexangulare</i>	12
262 Long leaved do.	<i>longifolia</i>	5
263 Scarlet do.	<i>coccinea</i>	10
264 Conch flowered do.	<i>conchiflora</i>	15
265 Axillary flowered do.	<i>axillaris</i>	
266 Fringe petalled do.	<i>fimbriata</i>	
267 Involute do.	<i>involuta</i>	
268 Single oil bearing do.	<i>oleifera</i>	
269 Large nerved do.	<i>crassinervis</i>	
270 Pearly coloured do. &c.	<i>margaritacea, &amp;c.</i>	
276 Canary bell flower	<i>Canarina campanula</i>	2
277 Scarlet flowering Indian shot	<i>Canna indica</i>	75
278 Yellow flowering do.	<i>flaccida</i>	1
279 Esculent do.	<i>esculenta</i>	1
280 Glaucous do.	<i>glauca</i>	1
281 New Georgian do.	<i>sp. nova</i>	1 50
282 Caper tree	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	3
283 Bird pepper	<i>Capsicum baccatum</i>	50
284 Shrubby do.	<i>frutescens</i>	1
285 Corymbose flowering cassia	<i>Cassia corymbosa</i>	2
286 Chinese do.	<i>chinensis</i>	2
287 Sylvan do.	<i>riparia</i>	
291 Hottentot cherry	<i>Cassine matroccenia</i>	3
292 Cork barked casuarina	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i>	1
293 Horse tail do.	<i>equisetifolia</i>	1
294 Chinese nettle tree	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	3
295 St. John's bread	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	3
296 Linear leaved cerbera	<i>Cerbera thevetia</i>	3
297 Fetid cestrum	<i>Cestrum fetidissimum</i>	1
298 Laurel leaved do.	<i>aurifolium</i>	1
299 Night smelling jasmine do.	<i>nocturnum</i>	1
300 Chili willow leaved do.	<i>parqui</i>	2

		Each 8 cts.
304 Cabbage palm	Chamærops palmetto	1
305 Saw leaved do.	serrulata	1
306 Hedgehog do.	hystrix	
307 Dwarf fan do.	humilis	1
308 Woolly chaptalia	Chaptalia tomentosa	1
309 * Wallflower	Cheiranthus cheiri	50
310 Double bloody do.	v. pleno	1
311 Semidouble do.	v. semipleno	1
312 Stock gilly flower, many varieties	incanus	50 cts. to 1
313 Chili bearded chelone	Chelone barbata	75
314 Shrubby chironia	Chironia frutescens	
315 Holly leaved chorizema	Chorizema ilicifolia	1
316 *Chinese chrysanthemum— for thirty splendid varie- ties see page 61	Chrysanthemum indicum	
317 Shrubby golden locks	Chrysocoma coma-aurea	1
318 Peruvian bark	Cinchona peruviana	3
319 Purple canary aster	Cineraria cruenta	75
320 Silvery leaved ragwort	maritima	1
321 Cretan cistus	Cistus creticus	75
322 White leaved do.	albidus	1
323 Curled leaved do.	crispus	1
324 Sage leaved do.	salvifolius	1
325 Montpellier do.	monspeliensis	1
326 Gum do. &c.	ladaniferus, &c.	
327 Seville orange	Citrus aurantium	
328 Double flowering do.	flore pleno	
329 Hermaphrodite do. or horned } begarade	cornutum	
330 Distorted do.	var.	
331 Gold striped do.	aureo variegato	
332 Silver striped do.	argenteo variegato	
333 Silver striped curled leaved do.	argen. var. crispus	
334 Silver striped willow leaved orange	salicifolia varieg.	5
335 Myrtle leaved do.	myrtifolia	
336 Bergamot do.	aromatica	
337 St. Salvador sweet do.	pyriformis	
338 Red cored Malta sweet do.	sanguineus	5
339 China sweet do.	sinensis	
340 curled leaved do.	crispum	
341 mandarin do.	nobilis	
342 Tangiers do.	tanjierano	6
343 Three leaved do.	trifoliata	
344 Turkish do.	lunata	
345 Violet begarade do.	violacea	
346 Spiny do.	hystrix	
347 Forbidden fruit do.	Adami	
348 Shaddock, monstrous fruit	decumana	
349 Lisbon lemon	limon	
350 Imperial do.	imperialis	
351 Pear shaped do.	pyriformis	
352 Red fruited lemon of Ponsino	sanguineus	
353 Gold striped do.	aureo striato	5
354 Monstrous lemon	tuberosa	
355 Madeira citron	medica	
356 Palermo solid do.	var.	

		Each. \$ cts.
357 Cedra citron	<i>Citrus cedra</i>	
358 Double flowering do.	<i>flore pleno</i>	5
359 West-India lime	<i>limonella</i>	
Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Lime Trees, one year inoculated, (except those priced)		
		2 50
Ditto, two years do.		
		3
Ditto, three years do. in a bearing state		
		3 50
N. B. The Oranges, Lemons, &c. are strong plants, and in pots or boxes.		
367 Great Japan virgin's bower	<i>Clematis florida</i>	1
368 Double flowering do	<i>v. pleno</i>	2
369 Sweet scented do.	<i>flammula</i>	1
370 Evergreen do.	<i>cirrrosa</i>	1
371 Oriental do.	<i>orientalis</i>	1
375 India clerodendrum	<i>Clerodendrum siphonanthus</i>	3
378 Madeira tree clethra	<i>Clethra arborea</i>	3
379 Striped leaved do. do.	<i>v. fol. var.</i>	3
380 Widow wail	<i>Cneorum tricoccum</i>	1
381 Mexican climbing cobæa	<i>Cobæa scandens</i>	1
382 Coffee tree	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	2 to 5
383 Scarlet cape bladder senna	<i>Colutea frutescens</i>	75
384 Japan Solomon's seal	<i>Convallaria japonica</i>	1
385 Tuberous convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>	50
386 Carolina flea bane	<i>Gniza pycnostachya</i>	75
387 Chinese wampee tree	<i>Cookia punctata</i>	
388 *Japan globe flower	<i>Corechorus japonicus</i>	1
389 Scarlet cordia	<i>Cordia, sp. ?</i>	3
390 Yellow glaucous coronilla	<i>Coronilla glauca</i>	50
391 Rush leaved do.	<i>junceæ</i>	1
392 Nine do. do.	<i>valentina</i>	1
393 White flowered correa	<i>Corræa alba</i>	1
394 Greenish flowered do.	<i>viridiflora</i>	2
395 Splendid red do.	<i>speciosa</i>	3
396 Round leaved cape navelwort	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	75
397 Chinese hawthorn	<i>Cratægus glabra</i>	2
398 Indian do.	<i>indica</i>	2
399 Acute leaved crassula	<i>Crassula acutifolia</i>	1
400 White flowering do.	<i>laetea</i>	1
401 Splendid scarlet do. do.	<i>coccinea</i>	1
402 Lance leaved do.	<i>falcata</i>	1
403 Variegated flowered do.	<i>versicolor</i>	1
404 White do. do.	<i>sp. ?</i>	1
405 Ovate leaved do.	<i>sp. ?</i>	1
411 Long leaved crinum	<i>Crinum longifolium</i>	2
412 Upright do	<i>strictum</i>	2
413 Blush coloured do.	<i>erubescens</i>	2
414 Brazilian do.	<i>speciosum ?</i>	5
415 American do.	<i>americanum</i>	1 50
416 Do. do. red anthers	<i>v. antheræ rubra</i>	2
417 Do. do. white do.	<i>v. antheræ alba</i>	2
418 Chinese do.	<i>asiaticum</i>	3
419 Pubescent do.	<i>pubescens</i>	2
422 Cretan evergreen cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	1
423 Cedar of Goa	<i>lusitanica</i>	1

		Each. Scts.
424 Sago palm	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	3
425 Broad leaved cycas	<i>cercinalis</i>	3
426 Persian red cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	75
427 Do. white do.	<i>v. albo</i>	1
428 Do. white and red do.	<i>v. albo intus rubro</i>	1
429 Round leaved spring do.	<i>coum</i>	1
430 *White autumnal do.	<i>europæum</i>	1
431 *Red do. do.	<i>v. roseo</i>	1
432 Ivy leaved do.	<i>hederæfolium, &amp;c.</i>	1 50
433 *Chinese red flowering quince	<i>Cydonia sinensis</i>	2
434 Aloe leaved cymbidium	<i>Cymbidium aloifolium</i>	2
435 Egyptian paper rush	<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	1 50
436 *Esculent rush nut	<i>esculentus</i>	1
437 Narrow leaved cyrtanthus	<i>Cyrtanthus angustifolius</i>	
438 Oblique leaved do.	<i>obliquus</i>	8
439 Cluster flowered cytisus	<i>Cytisus capitatus</i>	1
440 Sessile do. do.	<i>sessilifolius</i>	1

*Single Dahlias.*

50 cts. except those priced.

450 Dark purple dahlia	<i>Dahlia superflua</i>	
451 Pale do.	<i>v. pallida</i>	
452 Dwarf do.	<i>v. nana</i>	
453 Lilac coloured	<i>v. lilacina</i>	
454 Velvet crimson	<i>v. atrorubro</i>	75
455 Brown	<i>v. fulva</i>	
456 Dark red	<i>v. rubra</i>	
457 Bright red	<i>v. fulgida</i>	75
458 Rose coloured	<i>v. rosea</i>	
459 Yellow	<i>v. flava</i>	75
460 Orange coloured	<i>v. aurantia</i>	75
461 Scarlet	<i>v. coccinea</i>	1
462 Bright scarlet	<i>v. fulgens</i>	
463 White	<i>v. alba</i>	1

*Double Dahlias.*

\$1 50 each, except those priced.

465 Double orange dahlia	<i>Dahlia v. aurantia, pl.</i>	1
466 Superb do.	<i>v. aur. superba</i>	
467 Ornament of Flora, orange	<i>v.</i>	
468 Amateur's favourite, orange	<i>v.</i>	
469 King Aza, orange	<i>v.</i>	
470 Amelia, orange	<i>v.</i>	
471 Brunette	<i>v. fulva</i>	
472 Royal olive	<i>regalis</i>	
473 Purple	<i>v. speciosa</i>	
474 Unrivalled purple	<i>v. purpurea splendens</i>	2
475 Favourite do.	<i>superba</i>	
476 Dwarf lilac	<i>humilis</i>	
477 Blackish purple	<i>nigra</i>	2
478 Obscure do.	<i>obscura</i>	2
479 King of the purples	<i>regalis</i>	
480 Triumphant purple	<i>trionphales</i>	
481 Purple violet	<i>violacea</i>	



482 Van Mons, <i>purple dahlia</i>	<i>Dahlia purpurea v.</i>	
483 Julianne, <i>purple</i>	<i>v.</i>	
484 Voltaire, <i>purple</i>	<i>v.</i>	
485 Nankin coloured	<i>v. aurea</i>	
486 Rose do.	<i>v. rosea</i>	
487 Superb rose	<i>v. rosea superba</i>	2
488 Triumph of Louvin, <i>rose</i>	<i>v.</i>	
489 Cherry coloured	<i>v.</i>	
490 White	<i>v. alba</i>	
491 Royal agate	<i>agate royale</i>	
492 Imperial do.	<i>imperialis</i>	
493 Magnificent do.	<i>magnificens</i>	
494 Grand Alexander, <i>agate</i>	<i>superba</i>	
495 Favourite red	<i>rubra elegans</i>	
496 Petit aimable, <i>red</i>	<i>minima</i>	
497 L'honneur d'Anvers, <i>red</i>	<i>v.</i>	
498 Prince Charles, <i>red</i>	<i>v.</i>	
499 Incomparable red	<i>incomparabilis</i>	
500 Semidouble red	<i>multiflora</i>	
501 Deep crimson	<i>v. ardens</i>	
502 Dwarf do.	<i>v. atrorubro nana</i>	
503 Royal do.	<i>superba</i>	
504 Elegant do.	<i>elegans</i>	
505 Dark do.	<i>atrorubens</i>	
506 Elizabeth, <i>crimson extra</i>	<i>v.</i>	2 50
507 Orange and flesh coloured	<i>v. bicolor</i>	
508 Yellow and do.	<i>superba</i>	
509 Black	<i>v. nigra</i>	2
510 Copper coloured	<i>v. cuprea</i>	
511 Henry Fourth, <i>copper coloured</i>	<i>v.</i>	
512 Velvet lilac	<i>v. lilacina</i>	
513 New lilac	<i>crispa</i>	
514 Sulphur coloured	<i>sulphurea</i>	
515 Great do.	<i>grandiflora</i>	
516 Scarlet	<i>v. coccinea</i>	2
517 Violet rayed	<i>v. pulchra striata</i>	2
518 Great flowered lilac	<i>grandiflora lilacina</i>	
519 Great flowered purple	<i>atropurpurea</i>	
520 Triumphant	<i>triumphalis</i>	
521 New triumphant	<i>nova</i>	
522 Dwarf violet	<i>formosa pumila</i>	
523 Superb do.	<i>violaceo pallida</i>	
524 Washington, <i>purple violet</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	
525 Capucin, <i>violet</i>	<i>v.</i>	
526 Flora's favourite, <i>violet</i>	<i>v.</i>	
527 Yellow	<i>lutea</i>	
528 Yellowish sulphur	<i>luteola sulphurea</i>	
529 Sultan, <i>tall red</i>	<i>sultana</i>	
530 Belvedere, <i>aurora extra</i>	<i>crocea</i>	3
531 Campbell	<i>v.</i>	
532 Delicate	<i>pallida</i>	
544 Fragrant Indian daphne	<i>Daphne odora</i>	1 to 2
545 Silver striped do.	<i>v. argen. striato</i>	3
546 Trailing do.	<i>eneorum</i>	1 50
547 Silver striped trailing do.	<i>v. argen. striato</i>	2
548 Olive leaved do.	<i>oleæfolia</i>	2

Each.  
S cts.

549	Evergreen spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	1
550	Flax leaved daphne	guldium	2
551	Pontic twin flowered do.	pontica	1
552	Neapolitan do.	collina	2
553	Alpine do.	alpina	2
554	Silvery leaved do.	tartonsraira	3
555	Large flowering do.	grandiflora	
559	Great Peruvian datura	<i>Datura arborea</i>	1
560	Creeping decumaria	<i>Decumaria sarmentosa</i>	75
561	Smaller do.	barbara	1
562	Blue flowered dianella	<i>Dianella cerulea</i>	1
563	*Carnation, <i>see page 59</i>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	
564	Syrian shrubby pink	fruticosus	1 50
565	Splendid Indian dillenia	<i>Dillenia speciosa</i>	
566	Chinese rough fruited leechee	<i>Dimocarpus litchi</i>	
569	Yam	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	1
570	Venus's fly trap	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	75
571	Heath leaved diosma	<i>Diosma alba</i>	1
572	Japan date plum	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	3
573	Rough leaved doodia	<i>Doodia aspera</i>	1
574	Contrajerva root	<i>Dorstenia contrajerva</i>	2
575	Chinese purple dragon tree	<i>Dracæna ferrea</i>	3
576	Balm of Gilead	<i>Dracocephalum canariense</i>	50
577	Laurel leaved echites	<i>Echites laurifolia</i> ?	2
578	Large flowered Edwardsia	<i>Edwardsia grandiflora, v. sophora</i>	2
579	Small leaved do.	microphylla	2
580	Chinese oleaster	<i>Eleagnus latifolius</i>	2 50
581	*Narrow leaved do.	angustifolius	2
582	Eastern do.	orientalis	2
583	*Missouri silver tree	argenteus	5
584	Rough elephant's foot	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	2
585	Carolina elytraria	<i>Elytraria virgata</i>	1
586	Great flowered epacris	<i>Epacris grandiflora</i>	
587	Blue flowered eranthemum	<i>Eranthemum pulchellum</i>	1
588	Mediterranean heath	<i>Erica mediterranea</i>	1
589	Honeywort do.	cerinthoides	2
590	Sparrowwort do.	passerina	1
591	Pubescent do.	pubescens	1
592	Scotch red do. <i>or heather</i>	vulgaris	1
593	Do. white do.	<i>v. alba</i>	1
594	Double flowering do.	<i>v. plena</i>	1 50
595	Cross leaved heath	tetralix	1
596	White do. do.	<i>v. alba</i>	1
597	White Portugal hairy do.	ciliaris	1
598	Purple do. do.	<i>v. purpurea</i>	1
599	Many flowering summer do.	multiflora	1
600	Red do. do.	<i>v. rubra</i>	1
601	Dwarf early flowering do.	herbacea	1
602	Verticillate flowered do.	verticillata	1 50
603	Madeira tree do.	arborea	1
604	Three flowered do.	triflora	2
605	Arbutus flowered do.	baccans	1
606	Black tipped do.	nigrita	1
607	Gray fineleaved do.	cinerea	1
608	White flowered do. do.	<i>v. alba</i>	1
609	Purple do. do.	<i>v. purpurea</i>	1

		Each. \$ cts.
610 Dark purple flowered heath	<i>Erica v. atropurpurea</i>	1
611 Red Cornish do.	<i>vagans</i>	1
612 Pale coloured do. do.	<i>v. pallida</i>	1
613 White do. do.	<i>v. alba</i>	1
614 Garland do.	<i>persoluta</i>	2
615 Apple flowered do.	<i>pomifera</i>	2
616 Clustered do.	<i>aggregata</i>	2
617 Hispid do.	<i>hispidula</i>	1 50
618 Delicate do.	<i>gracilis</i>	2
619 Regerminating do.	<i>regerminans</i>	2
620 Dwarf early flowered do.	<i>carnea</i>	1
621 Portugal umbelled do.	<i>umbellata</i>	1
622 Ditto green and purple do.	<i>viridipurpurea</i>	1 50
623 Spanish do.	<i>australis</i>	1
624 Red flowered do. do.	<i>v. rubra</i>	1
625 Broom or green flowered do.	<i>scoparia</i>	1
626 Portugal upright do.	<i>stricta</i>	1
627 Diminutive do.	<i>minima</i>	1
628 Bristly branched do.	<i>hispidula</i>	1
629 Serrulated do.	<i>serrulata</i>	1
659 Japan loquat, or mespilus	{ <i>Eriobotrya japonica, vel mespi-</i> <i>lus japonica</i>	3
660 Coral plant	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	1
661 Smooth leaved coral tree	<i>corallodendron</i>	5
665 New-Holland peppermint tree	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	1 50
666 Gum eucalyptus, &c.	<i>robusta</i>	
672 Blotched leaved eucomis	<i>Eucomis punctata</i>	1
673 Striped leaved do.	<i>striata</i>	1 50
674 Tongue leaved do.	<i>regia</i>	2
677 Solitary flowered eugenia	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	2
678 Rose apple	<i>jambois</i>	2
686 Honey flowered eupatorium	<i>Eupatorium melliflora</i>	1 50
687 Neapolitan euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia neapolitana</i>	1
688 Naked do.	<i>cereiformis</i>	1
689 Large variegated do.	<i>variegata major</i>	1 50
690 Small do. do.	<i>minor</i>	1 50
691 Medusa's head do.	<i>caput Medusæ</i>	1
692 Striped almond leaved do.	<i>amygdalifolia, fol. var.</i>	
693 Japan ash leaved fagara	<i>Fagara pterota</i>	
694 Mexican tyger flower	<i>Peraria tygridia</i>	50 cts. to 1
695 Crisp flowered do.	<i>undulata</i>	1
696 Branching do.	<i>antherosa</i>	
700 Chinese trailing fig	<i>Ficus stipulata</i>	1
701 Ferrugineous Indian fig	<i>australis</i>	2
702 Poplar leaved do. do.	<i>religiosa</i>	
703 Bengal do. do.	<i>bengalensis</i>	
704 India rubber tree	<i>elastica</i>	3 to 5
705 Sacred banyan of India	<i>indica</i>	
706 Syrian fontanesia	<i>Fontanesia phillyræoides</i>	1 50
707 Scarlet fuchsia, or <i>eardrop</i>	<i>Fuchsia coccinea</i>	50 cts. to 1
708 Boxthorn leaved fuchsia	<i>lycioides</i>	2
709 Delicate branched fuchsia	<i>gracilis</i>	
710 Excoriated do.	<i>excoriata</i>	
716 Single flowered cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia florida</i>	
717 Double small leaved do.	<i>v. pleno</i>	2
718 Double broad leaved do.	<i>v. major</i>	2 to 3

Each.  
\$ cts.

719 Dwarf trailing cape jasmine	Gardenia radicans	2
720 Star flowered do.	thunbergia	8 to 5
721 Chinese small flowered do.	micranthus	5
722 crimson tipped do.	amæna	
723 Spotted flowered do.	rothmannia	
731 *Carolina yellow do.	Gelsemium nitidum	75
733 *Dyer's broom, &c.	Genista tinctoria	1
735 Rose coloured gladiolus	Gladiolus africanus roseo	1
736 Yellow do.	luteo	1
737 Narrow leaved red do.	angustifolia rubro	1
738 Two spotted do.	bimaculatus	1
739 Sad flowering do.	triste	1
N. B. For other species see page 91.		
741 *Single seeded gleditschia	Gleditschia monosperma	1
743 Superb gloriosa	Gloriosa superba	
745 Chinese shrubby glycine	Glycine sinensis	2
746 Upright do.	erecta	1
747 Chinese twining do.	sp. from China	2
749 Splendid flowering gloxinia	Gloxinia speciosa	2
751 Golden clustered gnaphalium	Gnaphalium glomeratum?	
753 Flax leaved gnidia	Gnidia simplex	1
755 Auricula tree	Gomphocarpus arborescens, vel asclepias	1
757 Lotus leaved goodia	Goodia lotifolia	
759 Loblolly bay	Gordonia lasianthus	1
761 Splendid flowering gorteria	Gorteria rigens	1
762 Peacock do.	pavonia	1
764 Downy leaved grislea	Grislea tomentosa	
766 Scarlet blood flower	Hæmanthus coccineus	3
767 White hæmanthus	albiflorus	4
768 Tyger do.	tigrinus	4
769 Hairy do.	ciliaris	10
770 Wave leaved do. &c.	punicus	2
776 Willow leaved hakea, &c. &c.	Hakea saligna, &c.	1 50
777 African shining halleria	Halleria lucida	1
778 *Poetic, or classic ivy	Hedera poetica	1
779 *Gold striped do.	helix, æreo var.	75
781 Garland flower	Hedychium coronarium	1
784 Triangular stalked hedysarum	Hedysarum triquetrum	1
785 Hoary helianthemum	Helianthemum canum	75
786 Umbel flowering do.	umbellatum	75
787 Peruvian heliotrope	Heliotropium peruvianum	1
788 Large flowered do.	corymbosum	1
789 Japan white day lily	Hemerocallis japonica	1
780 Chinese fan do.	disticha	1
781 Twining yellow hibbertia	Hibbertia volubilis	2
783 Chinese changeable hibiscus	Hibiscus mutabilis	2
784 single rose do.	rosa sinensis	3
785 double crimson do.	v. rubro pl.	2 to 3
786 rose do.	roseo pleno	3
787 variegated do.	variegato pleno	3
788 buff do.	flavo pleno	
789 white do.	albo pleno	
790 Chinese palmated do.	manihot	2
791 Great flowering do.	grandiflorus	1

		Each \$ cts.
792 Scarlet flowering hibiscus	Hibiscus speciosus	1
793 Scabrous do.	scaber	1
794 Surat do.	Surattensis	2
795 Shrubby yellow do.	sp. ?	1 50
801 Sweet leaved hopea	Hopea tinctoria	1
803 Sweet Japan hovenia	Hovenia dulcis	3
805 Chinese splendid hoya	Hoya carnosa	1
807 Elegant humea	Humea elegans	2
809 *Chinese changeable hydrangea	Hydrangea hortensis	62
811 Chinese St. John's-wort	Hypericum monogynum	1
813 Superb star flowered cape hy- poxis	Hypoxis stellata	1 50
814 Hairy cape do.	villosa	1
815 Rush leaved do.	junceae	1
816 White cape do.	alba	
818 Italian evergreen candytuft	Iberis sempervirens	1
820 Yapan tea	Ilex vomitoria	1
822 Small leaved holly	cassine	1
823 Madeira thick leaved do.	perado	3
824 Myrtle leaved do.	myrtifolia	1
825 Deciduous do.	prinoides	1
829 Yellow flowered aniseed tree	Illicium parviflorum	1
830 Red do. <i>superb</i>	floridanum	2
832 Botany Bay indigo	Indigofera australis	2
833 East India do.	tinctoria	2
834 South American do.	sp. ?	1
836 Umbel flowered ipomæa	Ipomæa umbellata	1 50
837 Georgian jalap	macrorrhiza	1
838 Blood flowered do.	sanguinea	2
839 True jalap do.	jalapa	2
840 Splendid do.	insignis	
842 Chinese fringed iris	Iris chinensis	1
843 Silver striped do.	foetidissima, fol. var.	1
844 Snake's head do.	tuberosa	50 cts. to 1
845 Peacock iris	pavonia	50 cts. to 1
847 Orange coloured ixia	Ixia crocata aurea	50
848 Violet do. do.	violacea	50
849 Scarlet do.	palmaefolia coccinea	50
850 Purple do.	purpurea	50
851 Tube flowered do.	tubiflora	50
852 Long do.	longiflora	50
853 Squalid do.	squalida	50
854 Nubian do.	nubiensis	50
855 Green spotted do.	maculata viridis	50
856 Small do. do.	minor	50
857 Monadelphous do.	monadelphica	50
858 Scarlet do.	hyalina coccinea	50
859 Corymbose do.	corymbosa	50
860 Many flowered do.	multiflora	50
861 *Crocus leaved do. and 40 others	bulbocodium, &c. &c.	50
863 Chinese ixora	Ixora coccinea	
865 Catalonian jasmine	Jasminum grandiflorum	1
866 Official do.	officinale	50
867 Silver striped do.	arg. var.	1
868 Gold do. do.	v. aureo var.	1
869 Lance leaved do.	glaucum	1

		Each. \$ cts.
870 Yellow Indian jasmine	<i>Jasminum odoratissimum</i>	1
871 Azorian, or <i>Madeira</i> do.	<i>azoricum</i>	1
872 Chinese curled flowered do.	<i>revolutum</i>	1
873 Slender branched do.	<i>gracile</i>	1
874 White Arabian do.	<i>sambac</i>	1
875 Double do. do.	<i>v. pleno</i>	5
876 Hairy Indian do.	<i>hirsutum</i>	1 50
877 Thick leaved do.	<i>coriaceum</i>	2
885 Multifid leaved jatropa	<i>Jatropa multifida</i>	
886 Phœnicean cedar	<i>Juniperus phœnicea</i>	1
887 Spanish brown berried do.	<i>oxycedrus</i>	1
888 White Malabar nut	<i>Justicia alhatoda</i>	1
889 Blue flowered justicia	<i>cerulea</i>	1
890 Panicle do.	<i>paniculata</i>	2
891 Peruvian do.	<i>peruviana</i>	1 50
897 Kämpferia	<i>Kämpferia</i> sp.?	2
898 Dingy flowered Kennedia	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	1 50
899 Scarlet do. do.	<i>coccinea</i>	1
901 Pendulous flowered lachenalia	<i>Lachenalia pendula</i>	75
902 Tricoloured do.	<i>tricolor</i>	1
903 Green flowered do.	<i>viridis</i>	50
904 Yellow do. do.	<i>flava</i>	1
905 Four coloured do.	<i>quadricolor</i>	1 50
906 Orchis do.	<i>orchioides</i>	1 50
907 Yellowish do.	<i>luteola</i>	1
908 Cluster flowered do.	<i>racemosa</i>	1 50
909 Fragrant do.	<i>fragrans</i>	1 50
910 Narrow leaved do.	<i>angustifolia</i>	1
911 Contaminated do.	<i>contaminata</i>	1 50
912 Pale flowered do.	<i>pallida</i>	1 50
913 Blue and purple do. &c.	<i>purpureo ceruleo</i>	1 50
919 Pink lagerstræmia, <i>superb</i>	<i>Lagerstræmia indica</i>	1
920 Purple do.	<i>v. purpurea</i>	1
921 Crimson do.	<i>v. atrorubra</i>	1
922 White do.	<i>alba</i>	
923 Splendid do.	<i>reginæ</i>	
924 New-Holland lambertia	<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	
925 Changeable lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	1
926 White do.	<i>nivea</i>	1
927 Prickly do.	<i>aculeata</i>	1
928 Balm leaved purple do.	<i>melissæfolia</i>	1
929 Three leaved do.	<i>trifolia</i>	1
933 Solanum-like lasiopetalum	<i>Lasiopetalum solanaceum</i>	
934 European sweet bay, or <i>Apollo's</i> <i>laurel</i>	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	75 cts. to 1
935 Narrow leaved do.	<i>v. angustifolia</i>	1
936 Variegated leaved do.	<i>v. fol. varieg.</i>	
937 Oval leaved do.	<i>v. ovata</i>	1
938 Undulated do. do.	<i>v. undulata</i>	1
939 Flexuose do.	<i>geniculata</i>	1
940 Cinnamon tree	<i>cinnamomum</i>	
941 Royal bay	<i>indica</i>	5
942 Camphor tree	<i>camphora</i>	3 to 5
943 Carolina red bay	<i>caroliniensis</i>	1
949 Fragrant lavender	<i>Lavandula dentata</i>	50
951 Shrubby sea lavatera	<i>Lavatera maritima</i>	1

		Each \$ cts.
953 New-Zealand tea	Leptospermum scoparium	1
954 Berry fruited leptospermum	baccatum	1
955 Nondescript do.	sp. nova	1
957 Vanilla scented liatris	Liatris odoratissima	75
958 Elegant do.	elegans	75
959 Squarrose do.	squarrosa	75
960 Panicle do.	paniculata	75
962 *Wax tree of China	Ligustrum japonicum	2
964 Lily, <i>see page 87</i>	Lilium	
966 Shrubby flax	Linum arboreum	
968 *Fulgent lobelia	Lobelia fulgens	1
969 *Splendid do.	splendens	1
971 Japan honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica	1
972 Chinese do.	flexuosa, <i>vel sinensis</i>	2
974 Dark flowered lotus	Lotus jacobæus	1
975 New-Holland do.	australis	1
976 *Erect do.	erectus	75
977 *Trailing do.	procumbens	75
979 Shrubby lupin	Lupinus arboreus	
981 Chinese coronet lychnis	Lychnis coronata	1
983 Chinese lycium	Lycium sinense	2
984 Peruvian do.	boerhavianum	1 50
986 Mexican lythrum	Lythrum alatum	1
987 *Virgate do.	virgatum	1
989 *Male Osage orange	Maclura aurantiaca <i>mascula</i>	5
990 *Female fruit bearing do.	<i>femina</i>	5
992 *Chinese purple magnolia	Magnolia obovata	2
993 chandelier do.	conspicua	3 to 4
994 olive coloured do.	fuscata	3 to 4
995 small flowered do.	<i>v. annonaefolia</i>	5
996 dwarf do.	pumila	2 to 3
997 slender branched do.	gracilis	6
998 Great laurel leaved do.	grandiflora	1 to 2
999 Exmouth, <i>or irony leaved do.</i>	<i>v. ferruginea</i>	3
1000 *Pyramidal do.	pyramidata	5
1004 Thick leaved malpighia	Malpighia crassifolia	2
1006 India mango tree	Mangifera indica	5
1008 India arrow root	Maranta arundinacea	3
1010 Brazilian marica	Marica northiana	2
1011 Martinique iris	martinicensis	1
1013 Mexican red maurandia	Maurandia semperflorens	1
1015 Italian tree medick	Medicago arborea	1
1017 Heath leaved melaleuca	Melaleuca ericifolia	2
1018 Hypericum leaved do.	hypericifolia	2
1019 Pale flowered do.	armillaris	2
1020 Whorl leaved do.	densa	2
1021 Pubescent do.	pubescens	2
1022 Myrtle leaved do.	myrtifolia	2
1023 Splendid do.	splendens	2
1029 Rush leaved cape melanthium	Melanthium junceum	2
1031 Melastoma, 6 species	Melastoma, 6 sp.	
1033 Great honey flower	Melanthus major	1
1035 Smooth leaved fig marygold	Mesembryanthemum glabrum	50
1036 Bearded do.	barbatum	75
1037 Splendid do.	spectabile	1
1038 Scimitar leaved do.	acinaciforme	1

		ach. \$ cts.
1039 Two coloured fig marygold	<i>Mesembryanthemum bicolorum</i>	1
1040 Broad tongue do.	linguæforme	1
1041 Slender tongue do.	angustum	75
1042 Delta leaved do.	deltoides	1
1043 Glittering do.	micans	75
1044 Great flowered do.	grandiflorum	75
1045 Bland do. do.	blandum	1
1046 Open do. do.	inelandens, &c. &c.	1
1066 Pinchaw of China	<i>Mespilus tomentosa</i>	2
1067 Indian mespilus	indica	2
1069 <i>Metrosideros</i> , see <i>callistemon</i>	<i>Metrosideros</i> , vide <i>callistemon</i>	
1071 Orbiculate micranthemum	<i>Micranthemum orbiculatum</i>	1
1073 Vera Cruz sensitive tree	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	1 50
1074 Glaucous do.	glauca	1 50
1075 Many spiked do.	polystachya	1 50
1081 Splendid monsonia	<i>Monsonia speciosa</i>	3
1082 Hairy leaved do.	filia	
1083 Broad do. do.	lobatâ	
1085 Sword leaved moræa	<i>Moræa iridioides</i>	1
1086 Trident petaled do.	tricuspis	1
1087 Rose coloured do.	communis	1
1088 Spanish nut	sisyrrinchium	1
1090 Banana tree	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	5
1091 Scarlet flowered musa	coccinea	3 to 5
1093 Buck wheat tree	<i>Mylocarium ligustrinum</i>	2
1095 Azorian myrtle	<i>Myrica faya</i>	1
1096 Common Roman do.	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	50
1097 Rosemary leaved do.	rosmarinifolia	1
1098 Orange leaved do.	boetica	1
1099 Broad leaved Dutch do.	belgica	50
1100 Double flowering do.	v. pleno	1
1101 Italian upright do.	italica	75
1102 Silver striped do. do.	v. argen. varieg.	1
1103 Gold striped do. do.	v. aureo varieg.	2
1104 Portugal do.	lusitanica	1
1105 Three leaved, or Jew's do.	trifoliata	1
1106 Bird's nest do.	tenuifolia	1
1107 Box leaved do.	tarentina	1
1108 Pointed leaved do.	mucronata	1
1109 Chinese red flowered do.	tomentosa	5
1111 Chinese garden nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	1 50
1113 Single red oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	50
1114 white do.	v. albo	1
1115 flesh coloured do.	v. carnea	1
1116 yellow do.	v. lutea	1 50
1117 Double variegated do.	v. variegata	1
1118 splendid do.	v. splendens	2
1119 Gold striped leaved do.	v. fol. varieg.	2
1120 Chinese double white nerium	coronarum	2
1122 Ogeche lime	<i>Nyssa candicans</i>	1
1123 Great tupelo	tomentosa	1
1125 Proliferous oedera	<i>Oedera prolifera</i>	
1127 European olive	<i>Olea europæa</i>	1 50
1128 Large fruited do.	v. macrocarpa	1 50
1129 Small do. do.	v. microcarpa	1 50
1130 Box leaved do.	v. buxifolia	2



		Each. \$ cts.
1131 Twisted leaved olive	<i>Olea obliqua</i>	2
1132 American do.	<i>americana</i>	1
1133 Chinese fragrant do.	<i>fragrans</i>	2
1134 Madeira laurel leaved do.	<i>excelsa</i>	3
1135 Asiatic, or cape do.	<i>capensis</i>	2
1136 Warted cape do.	<i>verrucosa</i>	2
1147 Ciliated star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum ciliatum</i>	1
1148 Milk white cape do.	<i>lacteum</i>	1
1149 Golden do.	<i>aureum</i>	2
1150 White Arabian do.	<i>arabicum</i>	1
1151 Striped leaved long spiked do.	<i>caudatum, fol. var.</i>	1 50

N. B. For other species see page 92.

1158 Japan orontium	<i>Orontium japonicum</i>	2
1160 Purple flowered osteospermum	<i>Osteospermum purpureum</i>	1
1161 Smooth do.	<i>pisiferum</i>	1
1163 Shrubby othonna	<i>Othonna frutescens</i>	1
1165 Variegated oxalis	<i>Oxalis versicolor</i>	50
1166 Yellow do.	<i>lutea</i>	50
1167 Rose coloured do.	<i>rosacea</i>	50
1168 Purple do.	<i>purpurea</i>	50
1169 Hairy do.	<i>hirta</i>	50
1170 Sessile leaved do.	<i>sessilifolia</i>	50
1171 Four leaved do.	<i>tetraphylla</i>	1
1172 Branching red do.	<i>rubella</i>	1
1173 Changeable white do.	<i>variabilis alba</i>	1
1174 red do.	<i>rubra</i>	1
1175 Fan leaved do.	<i>flabellifolia</i>	1
1176 Goat's foot do.	<i>caprina</i>	1
1177 Convex leaved do.	<i>convexula</i>	1
1178 Elongated do.	<i>elongata</i>	1
1179 Flesh coloured do.	<i>incarnata</i>	75
1180 Woolly leaved do.	<i>lanata</i>	1
1781 Fine leaved do.	<i>tenuifolia</i>	1
1182 Mauritian do. &c.	<i>mauritiana, &amp;c.</i>	1
1190 Chinese purple sweet tree pæony	<i>Pæonia moutan Banksii</i>	5
1191 rose coloured do.	<i>v. rosea</i>	5
1192 white and purple do.	<i>v. papaveracea</i>	25
1193 * white herbaceous pæony	<i>sinensis, Whitleii</i>	5
1194 * crimson do.	<i>v. Humei</i>	5
1195 * rose scented do.	<i>v. fragrans</i>	8 to 10
1197 Chinese prickly ginseng	<i>Panax aculeata</i>	
1199 * Sea pancratium	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	75
1200 Carolina do.	<i>carolinianum</i>	50
1201 Illyrian do.	<i>illyricum</i>	1
1202 Fan leaved do.	<i>littorale</i>	2
1203 Caribbean do.	<i>caribæum</i>	2
1204 Heart leaved do.	<i>amboinense</i>	2
1205 Mexican do.	<i>mexicanum</i>	1
1206 Tall do. do.	<i>v. altissima</i>	2
1207 Large crowned do.	<i>rotatum</i>	1
1208 Tall do. do.	<i>v. altissima</i>	2
1209 Ceylon do.	<i>zeylandicum</i>	1
1210 Splendid do.	<i>speciosum ?</i>	5
1218 Prickly parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	1

		Each. S cts.
1220 Blue passion flower	<i>Passiflora cerulea</i>	1
1221 Rose coloured do.	<i>incarnata</i>	1
1222 Yellow do.	<i>lutea</i>	1
1223 Palmated do.	<i>palmata</i>	1
1224 Orange do	<i>aurantia</i>	2
1225 Splendid scarlet do.	<i>racemosa, v. princeps</i>	2
1226 Wing stalked scarlet do.	<i>alata</i>	2
1227 Filamentose do.	<i>filamentosa</i>	1 50
1228 Laurel leaved do.	<i>laurifolia</i>	1 50
1229 Various leaved do.	<i>heterophylla</i>	1 50
1230 Blue and scarlet do.	<i>ceruleo racemosa</i>	2
1231 Small blue and scarlet do.	<i>ceruleo nana</i>	2
1232 Square stalked do.	<i>quadrangularis</i>	2
1233 Eatable fruited do.	<i>edulis</i>	1 50
1234 Upright do.	<i>sp. f</i>	2
1235 Apple fruited do.	<i>maliformis</i>	
1236 Red fruited do.	<i>rubra</i>	
1237 Peltate leaved do.	<i>peltata</i>	
1238 Painted do.	<i>picta</i>	
1239 Tuberous do.	<i>tuberosa</i>	
1240 Chinese do.	<i>sinensis</i>	
1252 East India pavetta	<i>Pavetta indica</i>	
1254 Bitten leaved pavonia	<i>Pavonia præmorsa</i>	1
1256 Sweet seented pergularia	<i>Pergularia odoratissima</i>	
1258 Sage leaved phlomis	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	1
1259 Orange coloured do.	<i>leonurus</i>	1
1261 Florida phlox	<i>Phlox floridana</i>	1
1263 New-Zealand flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	1
1265 Heath leaved phylica	<i>Phylica ericoides</i>	1
1266 Feathered do.	<i>plumosa</i>	1
1267 Rosemary leaved do.	<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	1
1269 Branching phillyrea	<i>Phillyrea media</i>	1
1270 Striped leaved do.	<i>fol. var.</i>	1
1271 Holly leaved do.	<i>ilicifolia</i>	1
1272 Narrow leaved do.	<i>angustifolia</i>	1
1273 Broad leaved do.	<i>latifolia</i>	1
1274 Thorny do.	<i>spinosa</i>	1
1275 Rosemary leaved do.	<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	1
1276 Box leaved do.	<i>buxifolia</i>	
1277 Myrtle leaved do.	<i>myrtifolia</i>	
1278 Smooth do. do.	<i>laevis</i>	
1279 Smallest do.	<i>minima</i>	
1281 Rose coloured pimelea	<i>Pimelea rosea</i>	1
1283 Georgia bark tree	<i>Pinckneya pubescens</i>	1
1285 Canary Island pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	1
1286 New-Holland do.	<i>sp. ?</i>	1
1288 Black pepper	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	3
1290 Official pistachia nut	<i>Pistachia trifolia</i>	2
1292 Chinese fragrant pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	1
1293 Wave leaved do.	<i>undulatum</i>	1
1294 Leathery leaved do.	<i>coriaceum</i>	2
1295 Greenish flowered do.	<i>viridiflorum</i>	2
1296 Downy leaved do.	<i>revolutum</i>	2
1297 Broad do. do.	<i>latifolium</i>	
1298 Rusty do. do.	<i>ferrugineum</i>	
1300 Triangular leaved platylobium	<i>Platylobium triangulare</i>	

		Each.	§ cts.
1302 Rose coloured leadwort	<i>Plumbago rosea</i>		1
1303 Ceylon white flowered do.	zeylandica		1
1304 Cape purple do. do.	capensis		1 50
1306 Silky leaved podalyria	<i>Podalyria sericea</i>		1
1307 Silvery storax leaved do.	styracifolia		1
1308 Solitary flowered do.	uniflora		1
1310 Red Barbadoes flower fence	<i>Poinciana pulcherrima</i>		2
1311 Yellow do. do.	v. <i>lutea</i>		2
1313 Tuberosc, see page 94	<i>Polyanthes tuberosa</i>		
1315 Myrtle leaved polygala	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>		1 50
1316 Furze leaved do.	heisteria		
1318 Oval leaved pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>		
1320 Dwarf custard apple	<i>Porcelia pygmæa</i>		1 50
1321 Small flowered do.	parviflora		1
1323 Great flowering portlandia	<i>Portlandia grandiflora</i>		5
1325 *Auricula	} <i>for many</i> { } <i>varieties</i> { } <i>see p. 62.</i> {	<i>Primula auricula</i>	50 cts. to 1
1326 *Polyanthus		polyanthus	50
1327 *Primrose		vulgaris, &c.	50 cts. to 1
1329 Cape silver tree	<i>Protea argentea</i>		5
1331 English laurel	<i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>		1
1332 Striped do.	v. <i>fol. varieg.</i>		1
1333 Portugal do.	lusitanica		1
1334 Carolina wild orange	carolinensis		75
1336 Pear shaped guava	<i>Psidium pyrifera</i>		3
1338 Prickly psoralea	<i>Psoralea aculeata</i>		75
1339 Wing leaved do.	pinnata		1
1340 Stripe flowered do.	glandulosa		1
1341 Leafless do.	aphylla		
1343 Orange leaved psychotria	<i>Psychotria citrifolia</i> ?		3
1345 West-India pteris	<i>Pteris plumerii</i>		1
1347 Pterospermum	<i>Pterospermum</i> , sp. ?		1
1349 Fruit bearing pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>		1
1350 Large Malta do.	melitensis		1 50
1351 Double crimson do.	rubra plena	50 cts. to	1
1352 New great double do.	plena major		2
1353 White flowered do.	alba		1
1354 Double white do.	plena		2
1355 Yellow do. do.	v. <i>flava</i>		1
1356 Dwarf profuse do. do.	nana		75
1358 *Scarlet flowering Japan apple	<i>Pyrus japonica</i>		1
1359 *Semidouble do.	semiplena		
1360 *White do. do.	v. <i>albo</i>		1 50
1361 *Ranunculus, see pages 67 & 89	<i>Ranunculus</i>		
1363 Broad leaved alaternus	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>		75
1364 Blotched leaved do.	maculata		1
1365 Silver striped do	laciniatus arg. var.		1
1366 Broad leaved buckthorn	latifolius		1
1367 Tea buckthorn of China	theezans		2
1369 Nepal mountain rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron montanum</i>		5
1370 tree do.	arborescens		
1371 ferrugineous do.	v. <i>ferrugineum</i>		
1372 Algarvian do.	algarvense		
1373 Dauric do.	dauricum		
1375 Chinese red lac	<i>Rhus succedaneum</i>		
1376 Shining cape sumach	lucidum		1
1377 Willow leaved do.	viminale		1

		Each. \$ cts.
1378 Nepal sumach	Rhus sp. ?	3
1380 Smooth rivina	Rivina lævis	1
1382 Chinese robinia	Robinia chamlagu	2
<i>Chinese monthly Roses.</i>		
1384 *Single China rose	Rosa indica	1
1385 *Double red or daily do.	<i>pallida</i>	62
1386 *Hamilton dark do.	<i>maxima</i>	62
1387 *Hundred leaved do.	<i>centifolia</i>	50
1388 *Hundred leaved sweet scent- ed do.	<i>odorata</i>	1 50
1389 *Semidouble purple do.	<i>purpurea</i>	1
1390 *Crimson and white do.	<i>bicolor</i>	1
1391 *Striped flowered do.	<i>striata</i>	1 50
1392 *Large do. do.	<i>major</i>	1 50
1393 *Dwarf or pompone do. <i>very</i> <i>small and delicate</i>	<i>minor</i>	1
1394 *White do.	<i>subalba</i>	2
1395 *Dark purple do.	<i>atrapurpurea</i>	1 50
1396 *Splendid new do.	<i>speciosa</i>	2
1397 *Willow leaved do.	<i>salicifolia</i>	1 25
1398 *Hybrid do.	<i>hybrida</i>	1 50
1399 *Bluish do.	<i>cerulea</i>	1 50
1400 Terneaux do.	<i>terneauxi</i>	2
1401 Blackish do.	<i>nigricans</i>	2
1402 *Tea scented do. <i>of exquisite</i> <i>fragrance</i>	<i>odorata</i>	2
1403 Single tea scented do.	<i>simplici</i>	1 50
1404 Single velvet do.	<i>semperflorens</i>	1
1405 Double velvet or Otaheite do.	<i>atrorubens</i>	62
1406 *Deep crimson do.	<i>sanguinea</i>	75
1407 *Flesh coloured do.	<i>carnosina</i>	1 50
1408 *Elegant do.	<i>elegans</i>	2
1409 *Fragrant do.	<i>fragrans</i>	2
1410 Little favourite do.	<i>minima</i>	2
1411 Miss Lawrence's do. <i>the small- est and most delicate of all roses</i> **	Lawrencia	2
1412 *Blush changeable do. <i>varie- gated</i>	<i>diversiflora</i>	1
1413 Lord Macartney's white do.	<i>bracteata</i>	1
1414 Three leaved do.	<i>sinica</i>	2
1415 *Greville's superb do.	<i>Grevillii</i>	3
1416 Lady Banks' do.	<i>Banksæ</i>	3 to 5
1417 Roxburg's single multiflora do.	<i>Roxburgii</i>	2
1418 *Double multiflora do.	<i>multiflora</i>	75
1419 *New purple do. do.	<i>purpurea</i>	5
1420 Involverated do.	<i>involverata</i>	2
1421 Boursoultian do.	<i>Boursoulti</i>	
1422 Fraser's do.	<i>Fraseri</i>	
1423 Hyacinthine do.	<i>hyacinthina</i>	
1424 Knight's bichonia do.	<i>bichonia</i>	1 50
1425 * resplendent do.	<i>resplendens</i>	1 50
1426 regent rose	<i>regalis</i>	1 50

\*\* So called in London, in honour of Miss Lawrence of that city, authoress of a splendid work on this delightful class of plants.

		Each. \$ cts.
1427 Knight's morduersa do.	Rosa morduersa	2
1428 animating do.	v.	1 50
1429 invincible do.	v.	1 50
1430 grand brilliant do.	v.	1 50
1431 exuberant do.	v.	1 50
1432 *Nepal do.	nepalensis	2
1433 *Champney's blush cluster do.	Champneyana	1
1434 *Noisette's superb do.	Noisetti	2
1435 *Herbemont's do.	Herbemonti	2
1436 *Tranquillana do.	tranquillana	2
1437 *American evergreen do.	lævigata	1
1438 *Long's Arkansaw do.	Longii	5
1448 Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis	50
1449 Silver striped do.	argen. var.	1
1451 Double rose leaved bramble	Rubus rosæfolius, pl.	1
1453 Splendid ruellia	Ruellia formosa	
1454 Two flowered do.	biflora?	1
1455 Hybrid do.	hybrida?	1
1457 Alexandrian laurel, see page 48	Ruscus	1
1459 Sugar cane	Saccharum officinarum	2
1461 Scarlet flowered sage	Salvia coccinea	50
1462 Blue do. do.	cerulea	1
1463 Splendid do. do.	splendens	2
1465 *Chinese flesh coloured sanse- viera	} Sansevieria carnea	1 50
1467 Downy lavender-cotton	Santolina tomentosa	1
1469 India soapberry	Sapindus saponaria	1
1471 Yellow side-saddle flower	Sarracenia flava	50
1472 Spotted leaved do.	variolaris	75
1474 *Chinese strawberry saxifrage	Saxifraga sarmentosa	50
1475 *Granulated double do.	granulata, pl.	75
1476 *Scarlet fruited schisandra	Schisandra coccinea	1
1478 Sensitive briar	Schrankia uncinata	2
1480 Official squill	Scilla maritima	1
1482 Tree houseleek	Sempervivum arboreum	1
1483 Silver striped do.	argen. varieg.	2
1484 Gold do. do.	aureo varieg.	2
1485 One flowered do.	monanthes	1 50
1487 Cape septas	Septas capensis	2
1489 Japan box thorn	Serissa fatida	75
1490 Double flowered do. do.	v. pleno	1
1492 Shrubby Sicilian catchfly	Silene fruticosa	1
1494 Striped star grass	Sisyrinchium striatum	1
1495 Spreading do.	laxum	1
1497 Peruvian winter cherry	Solanum quercifolium	1
1498 Carolina do.	carolinense	50
1502 *Japan sophora	Sophora japonica	1
1504 Rush leaved sowerbæa	Sowerbæa juncea	2
1506 African sparmannia	Sparmannia africana	1 50
1508 *Double flowered Scotch broom	Spartium junceum pleno	1
1510 Variegated stapelia	Stapelia variegata	75
1511 Three pointed do.	trisulca	1
1512 Beautiful do.	pulchella	1
1513 Great flowered do.	grandiflora	1
1514 Spotted do.	maculosa	1
1515 Glaucous do.	glauca	1

		Each. S cts.
1516 Dewy stapelia	Stapelia irrorata	1
1517 Warty flowered do.	verrucosa	1
1518 Spreading do.	divaricata	1
1519 Wrinkled do.	rugosa	1
1520 Painted do.	picta	1
1521 Shield do.	clypeata	1
1522 Toad like do.	bufonia	1
1523 White haired do.	concinna	1
1543 Chinese sterculea	Sterculea platanifolia	1
1544 Maple leaved do.	acerifolia?	3
1546 Chinese tallow tree	Stillingia sebifera	1
1548 Queen's strelitz, <i>very splendid</i>	Strelitzia reginæ	10
1550 Three flowered styphelia	Styphelia triflora	
1552 Chinese yew	Taxus elongata	2
1554 Shrubby germander	Teucrium fruticans	75
1555 Spanish cat-thyme	marum	75
1557 Carolinian thalia	Thalia dealbata	2
1559 Green tea	Thea viridis	3
1560 Bohea tea	bohea	3
1561 Broad leaved bohea do.	latifolia	
1563 Fragrant thunbergia	Thunbergia fragrans	
1564 Great flowered do.	grandiflora	
1566 Bartram's tillandsia	Tillandsia Bartramii	1
1568 Purple leaved tradescantia	Tradescantia discolor	3
1569 Rose coloured spiderwort	rosea	50
1571 Scarlet trevirana	Trevirana coccinea	
1573 Great flowered triumphetta	Triumphetta grandiflora?	2
1575 Pittosporum leaved tristania	Tristania conferta	2
1576 Oleander do. do.	neriifolia	
1578 Great cape tritoma	Tritoma uvaria	2
1580 *Heliotrope scented colt's foot	Tussilago fragrans	50
1582 European furze	Ulex europæus	50
1584 Chinese elm	Ulmus sinensis	2
1586 Chinese urena	Urena lobata	
1588 Chinese uvularia	Uvularia sinensis	1 50
1590 Green leaved veltheimia	Veltheimia viridifolia	2
1592 Lemon scented verbena	Verbena triphylla	1
1594 Laurustinus	Viburnum tinus	1
1595 Striped leaved do.	v. fol. varieg.	1
1596 Shining leaved do.	lucidum	1
1597 Upright hairy do.	hirtum vel strictum	1
1598 Large leaved do.	rugosum	
1599 Prinos leaved viburnum	prinoides	1 50
1600 Chinese sweetest do.	odoratissimum	3
1602 Scarlet Madagascar periwinkle	Vinca rosea	75
1603 White do. do.	v. alba	75
1604 Pompona do.	pomponia	
1606 *Fragrant double blue violet	Viola odoratissima	50
1607 * double purple violet	v. purpurea	50
1608 * double pale do.	*pallida plena	1
1609 * double white do.	alba plena	1
1611 Double Japan volkameria	Volkameria japonica	1
1613 Panicle wachendorfia	Wachendorfia paniculata	1
1614 Thyrs flowered do.	thyrsiflora	1
1616 Red pyramidal Watsonia	Watsonia rosea	1
1617 White do. do.	alba	1 50

		Each. scts.
1619 New-Holland westringia	Westringia rosmarinacea	1
1621 Carolina xyris	Xyris caroliniana	1
1623 *Adam's needle	Yucca gloriosa	1
1624 Recurved leaved do.	recurvifolia	2
1625 Narrow leaved do.	draconis	2
1626 *Adam's thread	filamentosa	1
1627 Striped leaved do. do.	folio variegato	
1628 *Narrow leaved do.	angustifolia	2
1629 *Glaucous do. do.	glauca	1 50
1630 Aloe do. do.	aloifolia	1
1632 Entire leaved zamia	Zamia integrifolia	
1634 Yellow flowered zeranthemum	Zeranthemum fulgidum	75
1636 Chinese zizyphus	Zizyphus sinensis	2

### GERANIUMS, or the family of GERANIACEÆ.

N. B. The larger proportion of the following have been selected from coloured engravings, in Mr. Sweet's splendid work on Geraniums, and consists of the most superb varieties which are figured in that publication,—they are consequently offered to the public as a collection which cannot be surpassed in any country.

1637 Pennyroyal, or rasp leaved } <i>geranium</i>	Pelargonium radula	75
1638 Otto of rose scented do.	<i>v. odorata</i>	50
1639 Superb striped do. do.	<i>v. fol. varieg.</i>	2
1640 Dwarf do. do.	<i>v. minor</i>	50
1641 Crimson horse-shoe or nosegay } <i>do.</i>	zonale	50
1642 Scarlet do. do.	<i>v. coccinea</i>	50
1643 Plain leaved scarlet do. do.	<i>v. fol. concolor</i>	75
1644 Double scarlet do. do.	<i>v. pleno</i>	1 50
1645 Flame coloured do. do.	<i>v. flammea</i>	75
1646 Flesh coloured do. do.	<i>v. carnea</i>	50
1647 White do. do.	<i>v. alba</i>	75
1648 Silver edged do. do.	<i>v. fol. marginata</i>	50
1649 Tricoloured leaved do. do.	<i>v. tricolor</i>	2
1650 Bath scarlet do.	var,	75
1651 Great mallow leaved do.	macrophyllum	1
1652 Scarlet flowering do.	inquinans	50
1653 Bright scarlet do.	<i>v. coccinea</i>	50
1654 Silver striped do. do.	<i>v. fol. argen.</i>	50
1655 Gold striped do. do.	<i>v. fol. aureo</i>	1
1656 Birch leaved do.	betulinum	75
1657 Small do. do.	minor	75
1658 Heart leaved do.	cordatum	75
1659 Splendid do.	speciosum	1
1660 Nutmeg scented do.	fragrans	50
1661 Apple scented do.	odoratissimum	50
1662 Balm scented do.	vitifolium	50
1663 Palmated balm do.	<i>v. palmatum</i>	50
1664 Rose scented do.	capitatum	50
1665 Great flowering do.	grandiflorum	1
1666 Oak leaved do.	quercifolium	50
1667 Fair Helen do.	<i>v. minima</i>	75

		Each s cts.
1668 Velvet leaved, or <i>peppermint</i> <i>scented geranium</i>	{ Pelargonium tomentosum	75
1669 Purple flowered ivy leaved do.	peltatum	75
1670 White flowering do. do.	album	1
1671 Striped ivy leaved do.	fol. varieg.	2
1672 Citron, or <i>bergamot scented do.</i>	citriodorum	75
1673 Sorrel leaved do.	acetosum	50
1674 Forman's large white do.	formianum	1
1675 Viscous leaved do.	viscosum	75
1676 Scentless dwarf do.	inodorum	75
1677 Gooseberry leaved do.	grossularoides	50
1678 Magnificent do.	magnificens	1
1679 English Washington do.	Washingtoni	2
1680 American do. do.		75
1681 Desirable do.	optabile	1
1682 Princess Charlotte's do.	principissæ	1
1683 Burnished do.	ardens	75
1684 Night smelling do.	triste	1
1685 Ladies mantle leaved do.	alchemilloides	50
1686 Strawberry do.	fragaroides	50
1687 Glutinous do.	glutinosum	50
1688 Banbury's do.	banburiense	1
1689 Cleopatra's do.	Cleopatrium	1
1690 Triumphant do.	triumphans	1
1691 Prince Regent do.	regium	1
1692 August flowering do.	augustum	1
1693 Rowena do.	Rowanii	1
1694 Hooded leaved do.	eucullatum	75
1695 Betony leaved do.	betonicum	75
1696 Jagged leaved do.	lacerum	75
1697 Purple flowered do.	purpurascens	75
1698 Chandler's royal purple do.	Chandlerium	1
1699 Lady Barrington's do.	Barringtonii	1
1700 Gouty stalked do.	gibbosum	1
1701 Thorny do. do.	echinatum	2
1702 Commander-in-chief do.	var.	1
1703 Blucher do.	var.	1
1704 Fulgent celandine leaved do.	fulgidum	1
1705 Royal George do.	regalis	2
1706 Eclipse do.	v.	75
1707 Generalissimo do.	v.	1
1708 Glaucous leaved do.	{ glaucum, vel lan- ceolatum	75
1709 New-Holland do.	australe	75
1710 Fiery flowered do.	ignescens	1
1711 Great fiery do.	major	2
1712 Scarlet fiery do.	coccinea	2
1713 Dutchess of Gloucester's do.	solubile	1
1714 Blush flowered, or Diana do.	blandum	1
1715 Maple leaved do.	acerifolium	75
1716 Lord Murray's do.	Murrayanum	1
1717 Involucrated do.	involucratum	1
1718 Large bracted splendid do.	{ involucratum max- imum	3
1719 Peacock spotted do.	pavoninum	2
1720 Largest flowered do.	maecranthos	3



		Each \$ cts.
1721 Splendid geranium	Pelargonium spectabile	2
1722 Lord Norford's do.	Norfordianum	2
1723 Waverly do.	v.	2
1724 Hoarea flowered do.	hoareaeflorum	2
1725 Mrs. Mostyn's do.	mostynæ	2
1726 Pendant petaled splendid do.	dependens	3
1727 Potter's scarlet do.	Potteri	2
1728 Frequent flowering do.	sæpiflorens	2
1729 Guelder rose leaved do.	opulifolium	2
1730 Cockle shell leaved do.	cardiifolium	2
1731 Fair flowered do.	candidum	2
1732 Crenulated lilac coloured do.	erenulatum	2
1733 Countess of Liverpool's do.	rubescens	2
1734 Watson's do.	Watsoni	2
1735 Obtuse lobed do.	obtusilobium	2
1736 Imbricate petaled do.	imbricatum	2
1737 Mrs. Seymour's do.	seymouriæ	2
1738 Kidney leaved do.	reniforme	2
1739 Acute lobed do.	acutilobium	2
1740 Nonesuch do.	pulchellum	2
1741 Variegated flowered do.	formosum	2
1742 Countess of Scarborough's do.	scarboroviæ	2
1743 Lady Hussey's do.	Husseyanum	3
1744 Dark petaled do.	obscureum	2
1745 Various leaved do.	difforme	2
1746 Prominent nerved do.	nervosum	2
1747 Comely do.	concinnum	2
1748 Broad petaled do.	platypetalon	2
1749 Close leaved, or Lavalette's do.	coarctatum	2
1750 Zig-zag stalked do.	flexuosum	2
1751 Rival do.	semulum	2
1752 Dark brown do.	atrofuseum	2
1753 Rose brilliant do.	calycinum	2
1754 Davey's fairy queen do.	striatum	2
1755 Balm leaved do.	melissinum	2
1756 Tyrian purple do.	tyrianthinum	3
1757 Smith's splendid do.	Smithii	3
1758 Greasy leaved do.	pinguifolium	2
1759 Countess of Cork's do.	Boylæ	2
1760 Mrs. Beadon's do.	Beadonii	2
1761 Perfumed do.	cosmianum	2
1762 Mr. Well's superb scarlet do.	Wellsianum	3
1763 Self-coloured do.	concolor	2
1764 Bailey's do.	Baileyanum	3
1765 Neat or Rosetta do.	bellulum	2
1766 Robinson's splendid do.	Robinsoni	3
1767 Davey's superb do.	Daveyanum	2
1768 Oblate leaved do.	oblatum	2 59
1769 Distant petaled splendid do.	paucidentatum	2
1770 Shield leaved do.	scutatum	2
1771 Kutusoff's do.	adulterinum	2
1772 Dennis's do.	Dennisianum	2
1773 Many nerved do.	multinerve	2
1774 Ornate do.	ornatum	2
1775 Select do.	eximium	2
1776 Cloth leaved do.	pannifolium	2
1777 Jenkinson's do.	Jenkinsonia	2

		Each. Scts.
1778 Pretty geranium	Pelargonium lepidum	2
1779 Browns do.	Brownii	2
1780 Dark purple do.	atropurpureum	2
1781 Miss Newsham's do.	Newshamianum	2
1782 Hoare's Fair Rosamond do.	hoareanum	2
1783 Breeze's do.	Breesiasum	2
1784 Splendid villose do.	villosum	3
1785 Mrs. Fairlie's do.	Fairlieæ	2
1786 Small branched do.	ramulosum	2
1787 Broad lobed superb scarlet do.	latifolium	3
1788 Elegant do.	elegans	3
1789 Mrs. Sweet's do.	mattocksianum	3
1790 Lady Broughton's do.	Broughtoniæ	4
1791 Colville's do.	Colvillii	3
1792 Upright do.	erectum	3
1793 Chrysanthemum leaved do.	chrysanthemifolium	5
1794 Young's do.	Youngii	3
1795 Jonquill scented do.	jonquillinum	3
1796 Duchess of Beaufort's do.	Beaufortianum	3
1797 Deeked do.	comptum	3
1827 Fringed yellow flowered hoarea	Hoarea radicata	1 50
1828 Nodding do.	nutans	1 50
1829 Fumitory flowered do.	corydaliflora	1 50
1830 Elegant do. do.	elegans	2 50
1831 Black do. do.	melanantha	1 50
1832 Dark crimson do.	atrosanguinea	2 50
1838 Wax flowered cicionium	Cicionium cerinum	2
1839 Hybrid do.	hybridum	1 50
1840 Orange coloured netted do.	reticulatum	2 50
1846 Downy leaved campylea	Campylea blattaria	1 50
1847 Hoary do. do.	cana	1 50
1848 Silky do. do.	holoseracea	2
1854 Cunila leaved erodium	Erodium cunilifolium	2
1855 Bur parsley leaved do.	caucalifolium	2 50
1856 Flesh coloured do.	incarnatum	2 50
1862 Tall wart flower	Phytamanthes elatus	2
1863 Tricoloured do.	{ tricolor, <i>vel pelargo-</i> nium tricolor	2
1867 Italian tuberous geranium	Geranium tuberosum	1
1868 Wallich's Nepal do.	Wallichianum	1 50
1869 Iberian blue do.	anemonifolium	75
1885 Sulphur coloured dimacria	Dimacria sulphurea	1 50
1888 Holyhoek leaved isopetalum	Isopetalum cotyledonis	3
1891 Quinate leaved yellow Jenkin-sonia	Jenkinsonia quinata	2
1892 Pendulous branched do.	pendula	2

### Omissions.

Aracacha, or new South Ame- rican potatoe	{ Conium aracacha	2
Scarlet cotyledon	Cotyledon coccineum	1 50
Nepal nettle tree	Celtis nepalensis	3
Lemon grass	Andropogon schœnanthus	75
Chinese cymbidium	Cymbidium sinense	1
Divaricate dianella	Dianella divaricata	75
Scarlet justicia	Justicia coccinea	
Spotted flowered epidendrum	Epidendrum sp.	2

## A SHORT TREATISE

*On the Management of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. with cursory Descriptions of some which are of recent introduction and acknowledged merit.*

**T**HE Proprietor of the LINNÆAN GARDEN, in supplying the orders for Trees, &c. from remote parts of the United States, having frequent applications for directions for their management to accompany them, concludes that the following brief remarks will be found acceptable.

### *Season for Transplanting.*

Spring is the season when we find the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance probably it has become the most general season for planting trees—but experience has proved the fall planting to be the most successful, especially in those parts of the United States which are subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn suffer little or none from a drought, when those set out in spring often perish in consequence of it.

### *Trees, &c. on their arrival at the place of destination.*

As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundles unpacked, and the roots well wet and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over them, so as not to leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots—it having been found by experience, that the thriftiness of trees, the first season after transplantation, depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time they are taken up until they are replanted—a precaution which is always attended to with respect to the trees sent from this garden, as the roots are invariably kept moist from the time they are taken up until they are packed ready to be shipped. Their success, therefore, must depend principally on the subsequent management on their arrival at the place of destination; for if, when the bundles are unpacked, the trees are carelessly left exposed to drying winds, the young

fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees, if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season, as they can receive little or no nourishment until those fibres are replaced.

### *Manner of Planting.*

Let the holes be dug somewhat larger than is sufficient to admit the roots in their natural position, and of sufficient depth to allow the tree to be placed two or three inches deeper than it was before transplanting—take care to cut off any wounded parts of the root, and to reduce the top full one third, by shortening the branches or thinning them out. Let from two to four shovelfuls of well rotted stable manure, in proportion to the size of the tree, be incorporated with the earth, and the whole made fine previous to filling it in; and, during the operation of filling in the earth, let the tree be several times shaken, in order that the soil may be admitted among the finer roots, and when completely filled up, let the ground be well trodden down, and finish by making a hollow or basin around the tree, to catch the rain and convey it to the roots, or to receive the watering which it will be necessary to give it, should the season prove dry.

### *To cause the Trees to thrive.*

The ground where they are planted must be kept cultivated—young trees will not thrive if the grass is permitted to form a sod around them; and if it should be necessary to plant them in grass ground, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for three or four feet distant around them, and, every autumn, some well rotted manure should be dug in around each tree, and every spring the bodies of the Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry Trees, and others that it is particularly desirable to promote the growth of, should be brushed over with common soft soap, undiluted with water—this treatment will give a thriftiness to the trees surpassing the expectation of any one who has not witnessed its effect. Should the first season after transplanting prove dry, regular waterings will be necessary; and from a neglect of proper attention in this respect, many lose a large portion of their trees during a drought.

*Soil, Culture, &c.*

## APPLES.

Rich strong loams are the soils most conducive to the growth of the Apple—the roots of Apple Trees being more horizontal than perpendicular, they require a soil less deep than the Pear, and it is on this account that moist soils are more requisite for the Apple, as the roots, extending themselves near the surface, are not benefited by the moisture which is found at a greater distance from the surface of the earth. Apple orchards will, however, succeed on any soil, except a quicksand or a cold clay, if proper attention is paid to keeping the ground in constant cultivation, and manure is regularly dug or ploughed in around the trees. Old well rotted stable manure, decomposed vegetable mould from swamps or woods, and river mud, have been found most suitable for this purpose.

## PEARS.

These require a deep light soil, in which their perpendicular roots can easily penetrate—clay, compact, cold, and wet soils, do not suit their growth. When the roots of the Pear penetrate so as to reach the water, the branches become long and slender, and the leaves narrow, changing speedily to a yellowish appearance, and the ends of the branches often perish as if burned. With regard to manuring and keeping the ground cultivated, the Pear requires the same attention as that prescribed for the Apple. This tree is, however, subject to one malady peculiar to itself, commonly called the *Fire Blight*, or *Brulere*, which attacks trees in the most flourishing state, generally commencing at the top or extremity of the branches, and extending downwards. This is caused by a stroke of the sun, which extracts the sap from the uppermost branches of the tree, or from such as are most exposed to its influence, with more rapidity than it can be replaced; or from powerful rays of the sun heating the bark to such a degree as to arrest or nullify the progress of the sap. It is therefore recommended to plant trees in Pear orchards much closer than in those of the Apple. The only remedy against these attacks is to immediately saw off the branches one or two feet below where the blight extends, in which case they generally revive.

## PEACHES.

The preferable soil for a Peach orchard is a rich sandy loam, but this fruit will succeed in any soil with proper attention to cultivation and manuring; particular care, however, should be taken not to plant a new orchard on the site of an old one. It may be necessary also to remark, that the ground where they are planted should be kept in a constant state of cultivation, as they become bark-bound and unthrifty the second year after the grass has formed a sod around them. There are two causes which have operated against the success of this tree, and which seem peculiar to it—the one is a *worm* which attacks the tree at the root, near the surface of the ground, and often totally encircles it; the other is a disease usually denominated the *Yellows*.

*The Worm*.—The most proper course to obviate the depredations of the worm, is to examine the trees every spring and autumn, and to make an application of a mixture of fresh cow dung and clay to the wounds which have been made by them. Lime or ashes thrown around the roots of Peach Trees are found to prevent, in a great measure, the depredations of the worm.

*Yellows*.—This disease, which commenced its ravages in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania about the year 1797, and in New-York in 1801, and has spread through several of the states, is by far more destructive to Peach Trees than the worm, and is evidently contagious. This disease is spread at the time when the trees are in bloom, and is disseminated by the pollen or farina blowing from the flowers of diseased trees, and impregnating the flowers of those which are healthy, and which is quickly circulated by the sap through the branches, foliage, and fruit, causing the fruit, wherever the infection extends, to ripen prematurely. That this disease is entirely distinct from the *worm*, is sufficiently proved by the circumstance, that Peach Trees which have been inoculated on Plum or Almond stocks, though seldom affected by the *worm*, are equally subject to the *yellows*—and a decisive proof of its being contagious is, that a healthy tree, inoculated from a branch of a diseased one, instead of being restored to vigour and health, immediately becomes itself infected with the disease. As all efforts totally to subdue it must require a long course of time, the best method to pursue towards its eventual eradication, is to stop its progress, and prevent its farther extension—to accomplish which, the fol-

lowing means are recommended, which have been found particularly successful in the orchards of the proprietor, as well as in those of others in his neighbourhood, which continue to produce fruit of the finest quality and in the greatest abundance.

As soon as a tree is discovered to possess the characteristics of the disease, which is generally known by the leaves putting on a sickly yellow appearance—but of which the premature ripening of the fruit is a decisive proof—it should be marked, so as to be removed the ensuing autumn, which must be done without fail, for if left again to bloom, it would impart the disease to many others in its vicinity; care is also necessary, in its removal, to take out all the roots of the diseased tree, especially if another is to be planted in the same place, so that the roots of the tree to be planted may not come in contact with any of those of the one which was diseased.

If your neighbour has trees infected with the yellows in a quarter contiguous to yours, it will be necessary to prevail on him to remove them, that yours may not be injured by them. By being thus particular in speedily removing such trees as may be infected, the disease is prevented from extending itself to the rest of the orchard, and the residue will consequently be preserved in perfect health at the trifling loss of a few trees annually from a large orchard. And here it may be well to remark, that the propagation of the Peach on Plum stocks will only answer where the trees are to be trained as Dwarfs, as it is found that in standard Peaches on Plum stocks, the Peach is apt to overgrow the Plum, and the latter being unable to furnish a sufficient portion of sap to promote the growth of the former, the Peach becomes stunted and short lived; and Duhamel, the most able French writer on the culture of fruits, pronounces the Plum stock never to be eligible for Peach Trees which are intended as standards.

## CHERRIES.

Cherry Trees will not succeed in a low wet situation; they thrive best in a rich sandy loam, and the soil around them must be kept cultivated until they have attained a considerable size. If the bodies of the trees become bark-bound, some rotten manure must be dug in around them, and the bodies and largest branches be brushed over with soft soap. The Morello Cherry having become almost extinct in some

parts of the United States, in consequence of an insect which perforates the branches, and produces large excrescences, which, unless lopped off as soon as they appear, soon destroy the tree altogether—it may be satisfactory to state that the English Morello, and the Plumstone Morello, are not subject to this disease—and that the fruit of both of these kinds is far superior in size and flavour to the common Morello, and ripens equally late in the season.

## PLUMS, APRICOTS, AND NECTARINES.

For these a light rich soil is preferable, and the same care is necessary as has been recommended for fruit trees generally, in keeping the ground cultivated around them when young; for although it is a common observation, that Plum Trees succeed best in a hard trodden soil, and though such a situation may cause the trees to retain their fruit, still it must be decidedly unfavourable to their growth. Plums, Apricots, and Nectarines, are smooth skinned fruit, and are in some parts of the United States subject to be injured by a small bug called the *Curculio*, which stings the fruit, and causes it to drop before it has attained its proper size. Their depredations may be effectually prevented by paving round the trees *as far as the branches extend*, as it has been incontestibly proved by frequent experiments made by the proprietor of this garden, and others, that the *Curculio* will not infest those trees where they cannot find means of immediately concealing themselves in the ground on dropping from the branches. Plum Trees are also subject to injury from another insect, which stings the branches, and causes large protuberances to form on them, which, if not cut off, produce a canker that in time destroys the tree. There are some kinds, however, which are not subject to the attacks of this insect, viz. the Chicasaw, Early Coral, Golden Drop, and other native Plums, the Cherry Plum, Bolmer's Washington, Flushing Gage, Yellow Egg Plum, &c. &c.—And here I will remark, that Duhammel, the highest authority on the cultivation of fruits, recommends Peach stocks as preferable to all others for the free growing kinds of Plums—such as the Green Gage, &c. &c.—as the additional quantity of sap furnished by the Peach stock very much accelerates the growth of the Plum. Still it is necessary, in order to guard against the worm, that they should be grafted beneath the surface of the ground, which, however, is the practice usually pursued.



## FIGS.

In the middle and northern states, where the Fig Trees are killed nearly to the ground by the severity of the winters, two crops of fruit may be obtained each season, by planting the early kinds in a warm or sheltered situation, if pains are taken in autumn to bend the trees down, and cover them with earth, sloping the embankment so as to cast off the rain; but, early in April, they should be uncovered and set upright. By this treatment they will produce one crop of fruit early in the summer, and another in September or October.

## GRAPES.

Of all the fruits cultivated in the United States, there is none more generally esteemed than the Grape; yet, in the middle and northern states, this fruit is seldom met with in perfection but in cities. The proprietor having attended particularly to the cultivation of the Grape for nearly twenty years past, can confidently assure those who wish to have this fruit in perfection, that they may depend on their vines producing well if they will attend to the following directions; for although a season may sometimes occur when the cold and wet will retard the ripening of the fruit, yet even in the worst seasons a tolerable crop may be calculated on.

There are two causes why the cultivation of the vine has not been successful in the *country*, attention to which is indispensably necessary; *the first* is the proper selection of those kinds which are suitable to the climate, and which come to perfection by the middle or end of September; *the second* is the want of attention to the culture requisite for ripening the wood, which in cities is effected by the dry warm air with little or no care, but in the country, art and attention are required to produce the desired effect. I have, therefore, given the following list of Grapes, with brief descriptions of their qualities, &c. and by reference to page 31, it will be found which are suitable for the *country*, and which will only succeed in the *city*, or in Grape-houses roofed with glass.

1. *Raisin précoc de la Madeleine*.—This Grape has small bunches, the berries are also small, and of a dark violet colour, of inferior flavour, and principally desirable for their early maturity; ripens in August.

2. *Early White Muscadine, or Summer Sweet Water.*—This is a round Grape, with a thin skin, and of a delicate flavour. It is a great bearer, and resembles the White Sweet Water in almost every respect, except that it ripens much earlier, being usually in perfection from the 20th to the end of August.

3. *July Grape, Early Black Cluster, or Morillon noir hatif.*—This is a small round fruit, of pleasant flavour, and grows in very compact bunches; it is a good bearer, and ripens in August.

4. *Large Black Cluster.*—This is larger than the above; its juice, however, is rather harsh, and less agreeable to the taste than the preceding one; it is said that this is the Grape from which Port Wine is made; it ripens early in September.

5. *Small Black Cluster, or Burgundy.*—This has oval berries, and is a very pleasant fruit; ripens in September.

6. *Miller's Burgundy, Black Cluster, or Meunier.*—This is a small black Grape, rather of an oval form, and grows in short compact bunches; the juice is sweet and pleasant; it is a great bearer, and a good Grape for Wine; ripens in September.

7. *Auvergne, Pineau, or True Burgundy, sometimes called Bourguignon.*—This is rather an indifferent fruit for the table, but in Europe considered one of the best for making Wine; it is of a middle size, and somewhat oval; ripens in September.

8. *White Sweet Water.*—This has very large round white berries close on the bunch, which is of a good size, the skin and flesh are very delicate, and replete with very agreeable juice; the berries on the sides of the branches next the sun are often clouded with spots of a russet colour. This Grape flourishes admirably in our cities, where large quantities are annually sold in the shops; some bunches which grew in the garden of Edward Probyn, Esq. during the summer of 1821, were of uncommon size, one of which weighed 1 lb. 10 oz. and was 17 inches in girth; in fine seasons it succeeds in the country also.

9. *Black Sweet Water.*—This is a roundish fruit, growing in small compact bunches, is very sweet, and ripens in September.

10. *Black Madeira.*—This Grape I received direct from Madeira; it produces abundantly, and is one of those that agree best with our climate; the fruit is very juicy and of a

pleasant flavour, and seems well calculated both for Wine and the table; it ripens in August.

11. *Purple Madeira*.—This is a small pale purple Grape, loosely set on long bunches; they have a vinous perfume and flavour when ripe, but are not suitable for the table.

12. *Bordeaux Purple*.—This Grape I received direct from Bordeaux a few years since; it produces very abundantly, and the fruit, which is round, is of a pleasant flavour and very juicy, though but of a middle size; it ripens early in September.

13. *White Frontignac, or Muscat blanc de Frontignan*.—This has large long bunches of a conical form; berries round and very close; colour white, skin thick, juice luscious and musky, and of exquisite flavour; perhaps no Grape is superior to this as a table fruit; ripens in September.

14. *Grizzly Frontignac*.—The berries are round, tolerably large, colour brown, red, and yellow intermixed, and they have a high musky perfumed flavour; ripens in September.

15. *Black Frontignac, or Muscat noir*.—This has very large round fruit, covered with a mealy bloom, and of a very fine flavour. It is called, at the Cape of Good Hope, *the Black Constantia*; ripens in September.

16. *Red Frontignac, or Muscat rouge*.—Berries less close than No. 13, and of a less size, colour lively red, skin thin, and of a musky flavour; ripens better than the white, but is not equal to it; ripe in September.

17. *Blue, or Violet Frontignac, or Muscat violet*.—The branches of this Grape are small, the berries are also small and loosely set, and of a black colour, powdered with a fine violet bloom, and possess a most delicious flavour; ripens in September.

18. *White Muscat of Alexandria, or Alexandrian Frontignac*.—The bunches are long, the berries not closely set, but large, oval, and yellow, and of a very fine musky flavour.

26. *White Chasselas, Royal Muscadine, D'Arboyce, or Chasselas blanc*.—This has round amber-coloured berries, of moderate size, thin skin, and soft juicy flesh; the bunches are very large, and frequently weigh from 6 to 7 pounds.

27. *Red Chasselas, or Chasselas rouge*.—This is very like the above in size and shape, but of a dark red colour; it is a good Grape, but ripens later than the white.

29. *Musk Chasselas, Chasselas musqué, or Frankindale*.—This has a large round green berry, sweet, and of a musky flavour.

38. *Black Hamburg*.—The berries are large, black, and inclining to an oval; they hang loosely on the bunches, which are well formed; the skin is thick, but the flavour good, and it is a great bearer, on which account it is much esteemed; ripens in September.

39. *Red Hamburg, or Gibraltar*.—The berries are dark red, skin thick, flesh juicy and delicate; the shape of the berry and form of the bunch both resemble the foregoing.

40. *Parsley leaved, Ciutat, or Raisin d'Autriche*.—This is a variety of the Chasselas, with leaves finely divided, but of which the bunches and fruit are rather smaller; the flavour is fine, the skin thin, and the flesh delicate and juicy.

41. *French Chocolate coloured*.—This was received from France about thirty years since; the vine is of very vigorous growth, and a great bearer, and seems to suit our climate well, and to be as hardy as our native wild Grapes; the fruit is oval, of a sprightly flavour, and the bunches large; it is an excellent Wine Grape, as well as an agreeable one for the table; it ripens from the middle to the end of September.

42. *Red Muscadel*.—The berries are very large, oval, of an equal size throughout the bunch, and of a beautiful red colour; the skin is thick, and the flesh hard; the bunches frequently weigh from five to six pounds.

46. *White, or true Tokay*.—The berries are somewhat oval, and closely set on the bunch, which is of moderate size; the skin is thin, and the flesh delicate, abounding with very agreeable juice.

47. *Lombardy, flame coloured Tokay, or Rhenish*.—The berries are large, oval, and of a fine flame colour; the bunches regularly formed with shoulders, and frequently arrive to the weight of 6 or 7 pounds.

48. *Matvoisie, Malmsey, or Blue Tokay*.—This has small berries, rather oval, and of a brown colour, powdered with a blue bloom; the skin is thin, the flesh delicate, and replete with vinous juice.

54. *St. Peter's, or Sainte Pierre*.—A large and very fine black fruit, of a somewhat oval form; the skin is thin, the flesh very delicate and juicy, and the bunches large.

55. *Bland's Grape*.—This is a round fruit, of a pale red colour, middle size, and very pleasant flavour; it is an agreeable table fruit, and is also said to make excellent Wine. It has been supposed for many years to be a native of Virginia, but I have recently received information which cannot be doubted, through Dr. Norton, of Richmond, that this Grape

was introduced many years since into Virginia from Italy, by a Mr. Mazzei, and carried thence to Philadelphia by Mr. Bland, and indeed the general aspect of the plant proves it to be an exotic Grape; it ripens in the beginning of October.

56. *White Cornishon, or Cornishon blanc.*—The berries are very long, and swelled in the middle, not closely set on the bunches, but white, sweet, and excellent.

57. *Syrian.*—The berries are large, white, and oval; skin thick, flesh firm, and the bunches well formed and enormously large, sometimes weighing above 12 pounds, and making a most beautiful appearance. Although this Grape is inferior to some others, still, as it is very prolific, it merits a place in every collection.

105. *Isabella Grape.*—This is an American Grape, a native of Dorchester, South-Carolina, and was introduced to this state by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, the lady of George Gibbs, Esq. of St. Augustine, who then resided at Brooklyn, Long-Island, and in honour of that lady has been called *Isabella Grape*. It is a dark purple fruit, of a good size, oval form, and juicy, and nearly equals some of the European kinds; and, for vigour of growth and an abundant yield, exceeds any other yet cultivated in this country, and requires no protection during the winter season. General Joseph Swift, of New-York, informed me that a single vine in his garden produced above eight bushels during each of the seasons of 1820 and 1821. This Grape promises to rival all others in cultivation in this country for the purpose of making Wine, as it possesses all the requisites to ensure success in making Wine of a fair quality, or for making Brandy equal to that of France; it ripens in September.

106. *Scuppernon.*—This Grape has been cultivated with great success in North-Carolina, of which state it is a native, and where many hogsheads of Wine are annually made from it. The Wine is of a very agreeable and peculiar flavour. It will no doubt be ere long cultivated extensively throughout the United States for the purpose of making Wine, as the experiments in North-Carolina, which, in some cases, have been on quite an extensive scale, have realized the most sanguine wishes of those who commenced the undertaking.

107. *Alexander's, or Schuylkill Muscadel.*—This Grape, which has been erroneously called at the Spring Mill Vineyard, and at Philadelphia, the *Constantia*, or *Cape of Good Hope* Grape, is unquestionably a native of our own country, and originated in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The berries

are black, very sweet, and of a slight musky flavour, but contain a pulp. Wine of a fair quality has been made from this Grape in different sections of the Union; and Mr. Adlum, of the District of Columbia, has succeeded in making a Wine from it very similar to Burgundy.

108. *Orwigsburg*.—This is a native white Grape, sweet, with a thin skin, and larger than the *Meunter*; it is very hardy, yields abundantly, and is highly esteemed even by connoisseurs. I am informed by Dr. William E. Hulings, of Philadelphia, (a gentleman distinguished for his philanthropy and for his zeal in introducing to notice such fruits as promise permanent advantage to our country,) that this Grape was discovered about three miles from the town of Orwigsburg in Pennsylvania, and by him named after the place of its origin; ripens early in September.

109. *Elsingburg*.—For the dissemination of this Grape we are also indebted to Dr. Hulings, of Philadelphia, who brought it about seven years since from Salem county, New-Jersey. The berries are blue, large, and juicy, and it promises to be an excellent Wine Grape; the vine is also extremely hardy; ripens early in September.

114 and 115.—These two varieties of the Grape, (see page 34,) which are said to be very fine, and to succeed admirably, I received from my valued correspondent, Dr. Norton, of Richmond, whose acute observation and zeal in bringing meritorious fruits into notice, promises much benefit to our country—to one, which was discovered in Prince Edward county, Virginia, he has given the name of *Prince Edward Grape*—to the other, which is a seedling from Bland's Grape, and for bringing which into notice our country is particularly indebted to Dr. Norton, I have given the name of *Norton's Virginia Seedling*. Both kinds are now under successful cultivation.

The great object being to introduce into cultivation, in the middle states, those Grapes whose character particularly assimilates to the climate, and such as come to maturity not later than the month of September, I have made it a point to import from Germany all the finer varieties of Table and Wine Grapes which support the winters of that country without protection, and have received, besides those named in the Catalogue, a number of others, the names of which will be published in the next edition.

Of Grapes suitable for states south of the Potomac, the collection is complete; and all the Grapes celebrated for

Wine or for the table, in the vicinities of Marseilles and Malaga, will be found in the Catalogue.

## CULTIVATION OF GRAPES.

### *Soil and Situation.*

The Grape delights in a deep light soil, where the roots can penetrate to a great depth with perfect facility. It flourishes in gravelly soils, where the land is rich and not heavy, and will even scarcely fail to grow vigorously in any land except a hard clay. The ground should, however, be made perfectly mellow to the depth of two feet, and if not naturally rich, should be made so with old well rotted stable or cow-yard manure, the latter always preferable. The situation should have a southern aspect; an eastern aspect is found to render the fruit and foliage most liable to mildew, and a south-west exposure is found to be preferable to all others.

### *Transplanting.*

Either the spring or autumn answer for transplanting vines, but the latter is the preferable season. In removing the vines it is necessary to keep the roots moist from the time they are taken up until replanted. Let the holes be dug eighteen inches deep, and some well rotted cow-yard or stable manure be incorporated with the earth that is filled in around them, and let them be watered as soon as they are planted.

### *Pruning.*

About the first week in November it will be necessary to prune the vines; if they are quite young, the branches of the same season's growth should be trimmed down to about four buds, but, as the vines advance in age and size, the number of buds to be left may be increased, and when the vines are quite strong, some of the most vigorous shoots may be left from four to six feet in length; observing always in pruning to proportion the number of buds left to the strength of the shoot. In the spring many unnecessary shoots will be produced, which must be rubbed off, as they would exhaust the vine, and lessen the quantity and quality of the fruit; indeed, care should be taken to rub off all such buds as are unnecessary to furnish bearing shoots for the ensuing year, and to lop off such lateral branches as would tend to draw the sustenance from the main shoots.

### *Training.*

Lattice fences, five feet high, and at a distance of six feet from each other, answer extremely well for vines, which should be planted along them at the distance of six feet asunder. On these

fences the shoots should be trained in a horizontal or oblique direction, and each branch singly, so as to allow the air to pass freely through, and cause the wood to ripen well, on which invariably depends the success of the ensuing crop. At Thomery, a town near Paris, celebrated for its fine Grapes, the vines are trained on trellices eight feet high. These lattices possess this advantage, that the sun can shine on both sides of the vines in the course of the day, and that they allow a free passage to the air, which is of great benefit as well in maturing the fruit, as in ripening the wood. In some parts of France, however, where the culture of the vine is carried to so great an extent, a very simple mode is pursued, which is to place two poles to each vine, and to train up two shoots to each of the poles. This method might probably be found advantageous in this country on the principle of economy, when it is contemplated to establish extensive vineyards.

### *Culture, &c.*

It is preferable in winter to protect most kinds of foreign Grapes in the following manner, though there are many which do not require it:—In the course of the month of November, after they have been trimmed according to the above directions, bend each vine gently down, then stake it to keep it in its place; after this, proceed to cover it with earth or litter, hilling the earth up well around, and sloping it to cast off the rain. In the beginning of April, they must be carefully uncovered, and trained along the lattices designed for them, or tied up to the poles in such a way that the branches are kept separate from each other, and, if it is the first season after transplanting, allow but three or four of the most vigorous buds to grow, and rub off the others. It has been urged by some, that the necessity for covering most kinds of foreign vines precluded their culture for the purpose of making Wine; but it must have been unknown to them, that the vineyards on the Rhine, where large quantities of Wine are made, are treated in this manner. However, even this objection may be remedied by planting only those vines which are cultivated in the north of France, and which there withstand, without protection, a degree of cold full as great as that of the middle states; the new varieties which have originated in our own country bid fair also to do away every difficulty on this point. The ground around the vines must be kept mellow, and free from grass and weeds; and, every autumn, immediately after pruning them, it will be necessary to have from two to four shovels full of old well rotted manure dug in around each vine. It is to be understood that the directions for covering the vines during the winter, and the selections of early fruit, &c. are only necessary for the climate north of the Potowmac; for in the more southern states, no protection of course is necessary, and all the later kinds of Grapes may be cultivated with every reasonable prospect of success; but all the other directions relative to pruning, training, manuring, &c. will be found necessary as well in a southern as in a northern clime.



## GOOSEBERRIES.

This is a fruit generally planted, but from the necessary culture not being understood, few succeed in having them produce plentifully, and the fruit fair and of good size. To effect which, one third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up, as the fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, and it is also necessary every autumn to dig in a plenty of old well rotted manure around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair. In point of situation a northern aspect is preferable, and the fruit will be twice the size, if they are planted against a north fence or in any other situation where they are sheltered from the intense heat of noonday, which when differently situated often scorches the fruit to such a degree, as to entirely stop its growth.

## ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS.

For all hardy Forest trees, except Evergreens, autumn is the preferable season for transplanting; if taken from a nursery, they are naturalized to an upland soil, but if taken from the woods or swamps, they should be planted in soil similar to that from which they are removed. Forest, as well as Fruit trees, to cause them to grow thrifty, require the ground to be kept cultivated around them; and when the bodies become bark-bound or mossy, they should be brushed over with soft soap, as directed for Fruit trees, especially the Mountain Ash, which sometimes becomes covered with white insects and their eggs; these should be scoured off first, before the soap is applied, or at the time of applying it.

### WHITE CHINESE, or *Italian Mulberry*.

This is the species which has always been cultivated for rearing silk worms. It is originally from China, but, from being so extensively cultivated in Italy, it is more generally called the Italian Mulberry. This tree is very easy of cultivation, and of very rapid growth, and may be reared to any extent without difficulty, as it agrees so well with our climate, that they are found growing spontaneously in the hedges on Long-Island, from seeds which have been scattered by the winds or birds.

## ENGLISH AND SPANISH FILBERTS.

These nuts, which are vended in large quantities in our markets, grow as well in our climate as the common hazelnut, and produce very abundantly. Such being the case, it is hoped, ere long, sufficient will be produced from our own soil to supersede the necessity of importation, as plantations of this tree would amply remunerate the possessor, or, if planted as a hedge, would be found to be very productive. A single bush of the Spanish filbert in my garden produces a half bushel annually.

## COMMON LOCUST.

Within a few years, many of our enterprising landholders have been devoting their attention to planting extensive tracts with this tree, the wood of which is in so much request in ship building. An acre of these trees planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,890—at three feet distant, 4,840—and, at four feet distant, 2,722—and it is said no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

## LIQUORICE.

The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or Liquorice, may be cultivated to equal perfection in the United States, as in any other country. It delights in a light rich sandy soil, and the product is so great, that it would yield an immense profit to the cultivator. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when we shall not have to depend on England and Spain for our supply.

## DYER'S MADDER.

This plant, of so much importance in manufactures, and of which we have annually to import large quantities from Holland, will succeed in this country as well as in any part of Europe. It will thrive in any soil except a sand, and would amply remunerate those who would undertake its cultivation on a large scale, as the daily increase of our manufactories will cause an enlarged demand for this indispensable article.

## ROSES.

No class of plants, so easy of culture as this, yields more intrinsic delights to the amateur; the diversity of size, colour, fragrance, and form, have been varied by art to an almost infinite degree, and in one collection alone in Europe, above 1200 varieties are enumerated. Since the previous part of this Catalogue was put to press, near 300 new varieties have been received, and the collection at this establishment now exceeds 500 varieties, including above 50 kinds of China Roses and nine varieties of the Moss Rose, among which are the Striped Moss, Scarlet Moss, Mossy Rose de Meaux, &c. Enduring the rigour of the severest winters uninjured, and yielding with so little attention such a rich accumulation of beauty and fragrance, every garden should possess at least all the more conspicuous varieties of this unrivalled flower; and it is hoped, ere long, we shall see the fashion followed in this country, which has for years prevailed in England, of training the hardy varieties of the Chinese Everblooming Rose against the sides of our country houses and cottages, as the profusion of flowers which they daily afford from spring to autumn, gives to the retirement of these rural scenes a degree of Floral enchantment, and throws an air of magic round the spot.

tree with the compost prepared as hereafter directed. If, in the course of replanting, the earth should have been much separated from the roots, the tree should be placed in a shady situation for a few days. If it is desirable to promote the growth, and to form large trees, then let boxes be made a size larger at every annual transplanting; but, if the boxes should be too large in proportion to the tree, fruit will not be produced so soon, nor in as great a quantity.

*Compost for Orange Trees, and most other Green-House Plants.*

Take one third good rich earth, one third well rotted stable manure, and one third swamp, or wood mould; but, where swamp mould cannot be procured, let two thirds be good rich earth; these must be well incorporated together, and if mixed a few weeks previous to the time of using, it will be the better for it. This soil will suit all except Succulent Plants, such as the different species of Aloe, Cactus, Yucca, Stapelia, &c. which require a composition of half coarse gravel or lime rubbish, one fourth swamp mould, and one fourth common garden mould.

*CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or Japan Rose.*

Much as we are indebted to Japan and China for elegant plants, still we are more peculiarly so for the different species and varieties of the Camellia, which, for the many beauties it concentrates, may emphatically be styled "the Queen of Flowers." The different varieties of this plant form the most brilliant display of the Green-house from December to May, and the splendour of their flowers, and richness of their foliage, are surpassed by no others. The flowers of many of them equal in size the largest garden Rose, and combine a regularity of form, and richness of colouring, which present an admirable contrast with their dark shining green leaves, and render them the greatest ornaments of a room or the Green-house. They need less protection than almost any other Green-house plants, and four of them, which were left in the open ground during the winter of 1821, and which were protected merely by a common frame, received no injury, although the ground in the frame was frozen to the depth of five inches.

*PÆONIA MOUTAN, or Tree Pæony.*

In the gardens of China, they cultivate 240 varieties of this splendid plant, some of which are sold as high as a hundred ounces of gold; and in so much esteem is it held by them, that it is there called "the King of Flowers." During the months of March and April, this plant appears in its most magnificent garb, and its flowers, which are from eighteen inches to two feet in circumference, form what is so rarely met with, a combination of splendour, delicacy, and fragrance. It is one of the hardiest Green-house plants, and will live if protected only by a common frame, and will probably be found to stand our winters in the open air.

Besides the above, we are indebted to China for three splendid Herbaceous Pæonies, which are perfectly hardy, viz.—

*Pæonia sinensis Whitleii*, with very splendid double white, or sulphureous yellow flowers, afterwards changing to white, and whose external petals are generally tinged with red; the flowers are of a very large size, the stems are usually three feet high, with from two to three flowers on each.

*Pæonia Humei*, with very large double crimson flowers, of brilliant appearance, and a pleasant odour; flower-stems also grow to the height of three feet.

*Pæonia fragrans*, with rose coloured sweet scented flowers. This blooms the latest of all, and the flowers are generally in cymes of two or three on a stem.

### GREEN AND BOHEA TEA.

These are very hardy Green-house plants, and would no doubt withstand the winters of any part of the Union south of Wilmington, N. C. The leaves of the Green tea are more than double the size of the Bohea, and both produce fine flowers in abundance, and are cultivated with as much ease as any of our commonest trees. It is said that all the finer teas are perfumed by the Chinese with the delightful flowers of the *Olea fragrans*, or Fragrant Chinese Olive.

### EUROPEAN OLIVE.

The cultivation of this tree, which has always been considered as a source of incalculable wealth to those countries where it has flourished, has latterly attracted the attention of many persons in Florida and other southern sections of the Union, where there can be no doubt it will succeed as well as in southern France or Italy. It is a beautiful evergreen, and flourishes with very little attention.

### PYRUS JAPONICA, or Scarlet Flowering Japan Apple.

This is also a very desirable plant; its flowers, which are produced in clusters during most of the winter season, are of the most brilliant scarlet, and are succeeded by small fruit; it is found to be perfectly hardy, and to bear exposure during the severest winters; there is also a beautiful white flowering variety.

### CHINESE MAGNOLIAS.

*Magnolia obovata*, is esteemed for the uncommon richness and beauty of its flowers, which are produced in March, and are of a delicate purple outside and white within, and it will also stand the winter in the open air.

*Magnolia conspicua*, with large white flowers, which are very splendid and shaped like a chandelier, flowers in March.

*Magnolia fuscata*, with olive coloured flowers, quite small, but of a most delightful fragrance.

*Magnolia annonæfolia*, with longer leaves than the above, and flowers somewhat similar, and equally sweet.

## YELLOW ROSES.

Some complain that the double yellow Roses do not flower well ; it is therefore proper to remark, that they require an airy situation, and a gravelly soil, and that every autumn, one half of the old wood should be cut down within four inches of the ground ; by this means a succession of thrifty blooming shoots will be kept up. The single yellow, and the red and yellow Austrian, it is well to treat in the same manner, though they bloom freely in almost any soil, and with little or no care.

## EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

These, if taken from the woods, should be planted in winter with balls of frozen earth ; but, if taken from a nursery, where they have been naturalized to an upland soil, the preferable season for many kinds is the spring, as some Evergreens fail when transplanted in autumn, especially if the earth falls entirely from the roots, and the frost penetrates to the earth below them when planted, which it seldom fails to do in the northern and middle states ; this, however, may be remedied by strewing litter around them, to prevent the frost penetrating to the roots.

## ASPARAGUS.

This plant, which is cultivated very extensively for the markets, requires that the soil be made very rich and light, and that it be made mellow to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The preferable mode of planting is in long narrow beds of about five feet wide, and the plants should be placed one foot apart each way in the beds.

## STRAWBERRIES.

Since the publication of the list of Strawberry plants at page 30, I have succeeded in importing alive at the sixth effort, the following new varieties, several of which, from their great size, productiveness, or flavour, have been figured and described in the transactions of the London Horticultural Society, as worthy of particular notice:—

Kean's large	Bath scarlet
Kean's Imperial	New hautbois
Roseberry, <i>very productive</i>	Knights No. 14
Large Downton	Knights No. 6, <i>largest</i>
Black	

As beds of Strawberries generally want renewing every two or three years, it will be necessary in forming the new beds to select the plants in the proportion of nine bearing plants to one barren ; and, in order to do this with certainty, it will be well to transplant them immediately after the fruit has matured. If, however, your beds are not encumbered with a superfluous number of barren plants, this precaution will not be indispensably necessary ; though

it is generally requisite with the English Hautboy, which is apt to produce a great proportion of barren plants, and even without proper attention, beds of this and of some other kinds will become almost totally unproductive.

### CARNATION PINKS.

The collection of these has been greatly extended, and now comprises above one hundred splendid varieties, of which by far the larger proportion are of that description called *whole flowers*, to distinguish them from the *bursteds*, and of the class denominated *rose leaved*, on account of the border of the petals being smooth, the latter have for the most part been received from the Royal Garden at Paris, through the polite attention of the enlightened administrator of that splendid establishment. They should be covered in severe winters with a box or frame, or taken up with balls of earth, and planted during the winter under a common hot-bed, with or without glass, as they bear cold, but not cold and moisture at the same time.



### GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Among the plants which have hitherto been introduced to this country, none exceed those which have been received from China and Japan; in the former of which countries they are said to excel all other nations in the cultivation of flowers. It is also a happy circumstance, that nearly all the plants which have yet been received from either of those countries, are among the hardier kinds of Green-house plants, and succeed with very little attention; and, indeed, a number of them are found to withstand the winters of the middle states. It being, therefore, so desirable an object to obtain all the valuable plants of those countries, arrangements have been made to procure such as have already found their way to Europe, as well as to add annually to the collection by importations direct from China.

### ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c.

The Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Lime, are easily cultivated, and no trees will bear hardier usage, if they are only secured from cold and frost. They may be removed every month in the year, and yet grow well with the aid of shade and moisture. Early in October they should be taken out of the boxes or pots in which they are growing, with the balls of earth entire, and have the sides and bottom shaved off about an inch deep with a sharp knife, to make room for fresh earth, and then replace them in the pots or boxes, first covering the holes at the bottom with shells or broken earthen, and some fresh compost; then fill in around the

*Magnolia pumila*, a pretty dwarf species, with fine foliage, and very fragrant white flowers.

### GARDENIA FLORIDA, or Cape Jasmine.

This is also a justly admired plant; the bright shining green of its foliage, and the delightful odour of its large snow white flowers, which are produced from June to December, must ever render it one of the most esteemed exotics. There are three varieties, the single flowering, the double small leaved, and the double broad leaved; the latter is by far the most common; also the dwarf or radicans, with double flowers; they are all equally beautiful and fragrant.

### CHINA ROSES.

It will be seen by the Catalogue, that the collection of these equals, if not surpasses any other in the world; and no variety is known to exist which is not already in this garden; among them, however, none merits more particular attention than the *Rosa odorata* or *Tea scented rose*, which yields a great abundance of flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. There are several other varieties which are fragrant in a less degree; the *Dwarf* or *Pom-pone* is admired for its very small delicate flowers and foliage; the *Lawrencia* for being the most diminutive rose known; the *Resplendent rose* has very fine dark full double flowers of small size; the *Speciosa* has very large full double flowers, which often have buds in the centre; the *Subalba* is a fine double rose, nearly white; and the *Macartney rose* is pure white with yellow stamens; the *Blush changeable*, is so called on account of the flowers varying in colour after expansion; the *Sanguinea* produces abundance of fine dark crimson flowers; among the others each has its particular claims to our admiration; and the *Multiflora* of different kinds, the *Roxburghii*, *Grevillii*, *Banksia*, *Champneys*, *Nosette*, *Herbemont*, *Tranguillana*, *Macartney's*, and *Lævigata*, are suitable for training against the sides of buildings.

### CORCHORUS JAPONICUS, or Double Japan Globe Flower.

This shrub, although cultivated as a Green-house plant, will, nevertheless, thrive in the open garden. In the windows of a warm room, or in a Green-house, its slender branches are, during the months of February and March, bent down with the weight of its numerous flowers, of a golden yellow, which are produced in wreaths; and there is scarcely a week, from spring to winter, that flowers may not be found on it, especially if it is planted during that season in the open ground, or continued there throughout the year.

### CHINESE HIBISCUS.

*Hibiscus mutabilis*, flowers in November and December, they are the size of a large garden rose, and their peculiarity consists in their

changing from white to blush colour and then to purple, thereby presenting to view flowers of three different colours on the same plant.

*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, the different double varieties of this shrub are extremely beautiful, perhaps none more so than the double crimson, which has a richness rarely excelled; the different varieties of this plant are among the most desirable appendages of the Green-house.

#### DATURA ARBOREA, or *Great Peruvian Datura*.

This plant, which is of vigorous growth, produces very splendid flowers during the months of October and November; they are pure white, of a pentangular form, with angular extensions, possess an agreeable fragrance, and are generally near a foot in length.

#### DAHLIA.

Of this beautiful plant, more than 150 varieties are now cultivated in Europe, many of which have double flowers. It is a native of Mexico, and the flowers are of every gradation, from the darkest lake colour to the lightest shades, and of every hue but green, and in splendour they are surpassed by those of no other plant.

The roots, which are tuberous, resemble a sweet potato, and can be taken up in the fall, and planted in boxes or pots until spring, when they can either be retained in the pots, or replanted along the borders of the garden; the latter situation is however preferable, as their growth is there so much more vigorous, and the flowers consequently more abundant. The middle or end of April, is the proper season for planting them out, when they will soon shoot up to the height of from five to eight feet, producing a great abundance of flowers, of which from thirty to forty are frequently in bloom on a single plant at the same time. The single flowering ones possess very vivid colours; but the double ones, from being the most rare and splendid, are the most esteemed. The collection now in the possession of the proprietor, is not surpassed by any in the world, and consists of 73 double varieties. See page 102.

#### CONCLUSIVE REMARKS.

It will be perceived by persons who are connoisseurs of flowers, that very extensive acquisitions have been made to the Green-house collection of the most rare, beautiful, and valuable species, and in doing this, the proprietor has rather consulted the aggrandisement and extension of the establishment, than a particular regard to pecuniary benefit to himself; and very many of the plants have been purchased at an expense of from one to five guineas each.



## DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

### CULTURE OF BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS.

#### *Situation.*

A southern aspect, dry and airy, and sheltered from the north winds, is preferable for most Bulbs, but Anemones and Ranunculus will do best in a situation which, combining a southern aspect, is at the same time sheltered from the intense heat of a noonday sun.

#### *Soil.*

One third common sand, one third old well rotted cow-yard manure, and one third good garden mould; let the beds thus formed be well pulverized to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, that the three component parts may be completely mixed together; a fourth part of rotten wood, or decomposed vegetable mould from a wood or swamp, if convenient to be had, may be added with advantage to the above, and will at all times be beneficial in giving additional lightness to the soil; and, when thus prepared, the soil need not be removed for five or six years. The beds should be raised four to six inches above the level of the walks, which will give an opportunity for all superfluous moisture to run off; some sand strewed in the trenches, both before and after placing the roots, would be of advantage.

#### *Time of Planting.*

For Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Pöleanthus Narcissus, Common Narcissus, Jonquils, Irises, Crocuses, Colchicums, Star of Bethlehem, Winter Aconites, Snowdrops, Snowflakes, Gladiolus, and most other hardy Bulbs, the preferable season for transplanting is the months of August, September, and October; and it would be well here to observe, that the above mentioned bulbs (Tulips excepted) will thrive best if not taken from the ground oftener than every second or third year.

The Ranunculus and Anemone are not so tender as is generally supposed; they may either be planted in October or November, in a warm situation, and be protected during winter by a covering of three or four inches of leaves or tanner's bark, or they may be kept in dry sand during the winter season, and be planted in March or April. To have a succession of flowers, a proportion may be planted in autumn, and the residue in the spring; and, if treated as above directed, very little care is necessary to have them flower in perfection.

The different species of *Ferraria*, *Antholyza*, *Ixia*, *Crinum*, and *Hæmanthus*, the tender kinds of *Amaryllis*, *Pancratium*, and *Gladiolus*, with most other delicate Bulbs, may be planted during the months of November or December, in pots, when intended to be sheltered during winter, or they can be kept in dry sand until the months of March or April, and then be planted in the open ground, when it has become free from frost, and perfectly settled.

#### *Depths and Distances.*

Hyacinths, Martagon, and other large Lilies and Pæonies, should be planted at a depth of four inches; Crown Imperials, and Poleanthus Narcissus, six inches; Tulips, Double and Single Narcissus, Jonquils, Colchicums, and Snowflakes, three inches; Bulbous Irises, Crocuses, Arums, small Fritillaries, *Pancratium*, *Gladiolus*, and Snowdrops, two inches; Ranunculuses, Anemones, and Dog's Tooth Violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the Bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows according to their size.

#### *Protection during Winter.*

On the approach of winter, it would be beneficial to cover the beds with tanner's bark, withered leaves, or light rotten earth from the woods, such as is formed by the decay of leaves, to the depth of two or three inches, as it prevents any ill effects which a very severe season might have on the roots; but it should be carefully raked off again early in the spring.

#### *Taking up Bulbs after blooming.*

The only advantage to be gained by taking up Hyacinths and other Bulbs, (*Tulips excepted*) is either to divide the roots when they have become too numerous, or to renew a worn out soil, neither of which can occur oftener than once in three years; with Tulips, however, it is different, for as the fine and delicate tints they possess, do not originate with the rearing of the plant, but are the result of art practised in their after cultivation, and as variations of colour thus produced, are rather the effect of disease in the plant, than of any other cause, it is necessary to continue the course of annually taking up the roots of all the finer varieties, in order to preserve their beauty in perfection; Tulips may be kept from the ground two weeks or more at the option of the owner; but Hyacinths and other roots, it is preferable to plant as soon as they are separated, and a fresh bed prepared according to directions already given.

About a month after the bloom is passed, the foliage puts on a yellow decayed appearance. This is the proper season for taking them up; on doing which, you must cut off the stem and foliage within an inch of the bulb, leaving the fibrous roots attached to it. After thus preparing them, they must be spread singly in an airy room for two or three weeks to dry; and then each root must be wrapped carefully in paper, or put in dry sand until replanted.

*Hyacinths, and other Bulbs, to bloom in pots or glasses.*

For this purpose, single Hyacinths, and such as are designated as earliest among the double, are to be preferred.—Double and single Jonquils, Pöleanthus Narcissus, and double Narcissus, also make a fine appearance during the winter season.

Bulbs intended for blooming in pots during the winter season, should be planted during the months of October and November, and be left exposed to the open air until it begins to freeze, and then be placed in the Green-house, or a warm room. They will need moderate occasional waterings, and should be exposed as much as possible to the sun and light, to prevent the leaves from growing too long, or becoming yellow.

Those intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the Bulb may touch the water, then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible; the water should be changed as often as it becomes impure, and care be taken not to suffer it to freeze.

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## REMARKS.

### TULIP—*Tulipa gesneriana*.

In no class of plants has nature so varied her delicate tints as in this; it would seem as if each change which nature or art is capable of forming, was included in the varying beauties of the Tulip, above 1,100 varieties of which are cultivated in some of the gardens of Holland. All the finer varieties, however, of this delightful flower, have been obtained, by cultivation and art, during the last two centuries, through the perseverance of the Dutch, French, and Flemish florists; several kinds of which possess a delightful fragrance, although persons who are ignorant of this circumstance, have made the want of it an objection to this splendid flower.—About the middle of the seventeenth century the rage for the Tulip was so great in Holland, that from four to twenty-five thousand florins were given for a single root. The Tulip called *Semper Augustus* was sold for ten thousand florins, (\$ 4,000,) and the one called *Viceröi*, for twenty-five thousand florins, (\$ 10,000.) This extraordinary traffic was, however, soon checked by the interference of the Legislature, who enacted that no Tulip, or other flower, should be in future sold for a sum exceeding about fifty guineas; and so effectual has been this law, that at present the highest price of any Tulip in that country is only one hundred

and fifty florins, (\$ 60,) and the highest priced Lily three hundred florins, (\$ 120.) Tulips are divided into early and late blowers; the former begin blooming about the 15th of April, and are followed by the latter kinds in succession until the end of May; the late kinds produce the largest flowers, the stems of which are generally from twenty to thirty inches in height.

#### HYACINTHS—*Hyacinthus orientalis*.

This favourite flower, which, with its great beauty, combines also the most exquisite fragrance, has been cultivated in Holland to an equal extent with the Tulip, and 1,300 varieties are found in the gardens of that country. The first double Hyacinth known in Holland was raised from seed about the end of the seventeenth century, by Peter Voorhelm, from which all the fine double varieties we now possess may be traced. So great was the value of a fine double Hyacinth formerly in Holland, that from two to ten thousand florins were given for a single root; and Mr. Dutens mentions, that in his travels, in that country, 1771, he saw ten thousand florins (\$ 4,000) refused for a single Bulb. So extensive has their cultivation, however, now become, that many acres are occupied by individuals solely for that purpose, and many hundred thousand roots are annually exported to other countries; and the prices have been so reduced, that no Hyacinths are now sold at more than one hundred florins each, and few higher than from two to five guineas, and by far the greater number at much less rates. Single Hyacinths are held in less estimation than double ones; their colours, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier.

It has been supposed by many that Hyacinths, Tulips, and other Bulbous Flowers, are difficult of culture, and that our country being unfavourable to their growth, they would dwindle and decline after a few years' cultivation. This is altogether a mistaken impression; and, if it ever occurs, must be owing to improper treatment, as no country in the world possesses a climate more congenial to the culture of Bulbous Flowers than the middle states; for the disadvantages of great fogs and a humid atmosphere, which are so much complained of by the Dutch as appertaining to their climate, do not at all exist in our's. The great ascendancy which Holland has ever held in the culture of Bulbous Flowers, is the result of its soil, which is of peculiar formation, being a combination of marine sand made fresh by cultivation and bog mould; the proper means, therefore, to succeed equally in their culture, is to form a soil as near as possible of the same component parts, which is by no means a difficult task. And, in fact, after all that has been said and written on the particular cultivation of Bulbous Roots, we often see the finest flowers in gardens where little or no attention is paid to them; and, perhaps, there is no class of plants which affords us so many delights, and so richly repays us for each little care bestowed on them.

The collections of Bulbous Flowers has been so greatly extended within these several years past, by a careful and scrutinizing selec-

tion of the most exquisite flowers of every country at all celebrated in their cultivation, that although some few collections in Europe may exceed this in the number of varieties, still it is believed few or none surpass it in the selection of the most choice and intrinsic flowers; and prices have been paid in many cases altogether unwarranted by the demand this country has yet afforded, but with the expectation that the increasing botanic taste evinced throughout our country, would also in time devote to this class of plants the attention which it merits. It may be well to remark, that the Bulbs which are frequently sent out on consignment to this country from Holland, and sold at our auctions, are the mere refuse, and such as are held in no esteem, either by amateurs or connoisseurs, and no idea can be formed by them of the beauty of the more estimable kinds; and it is to be regretted that our citizens should have been so often duped in their purchases of these roots, under the imposition of high sounding names.

## ADDITIONS.

### HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

Male Osage Orange	\$ 5	Berberis aquifolium	\$ 25
Female do. do.	5	Tartarian Mulberry	1

### ROSES.

Scarlet Moss	\$ 5	White Pompone	\$ 3
Striped Moss	5	Rubifolia	1
Prolific Moss	5	Long's Arkansaw	5
Mossy Rose de Meaux	5		

And above 200 others not yet increased.

### STRAWBERRIES.

*Each \$ 1 for two plants.*

Kean's large	New Hautbois.
Kean's Imperial	Downton
Roseberry.	Knight's No. 6
Black	Knight's No. 14
Bath Scarlet.	

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietor has to announce to the public that he is at present engaged in preparing for the press a work to be entitled "American Horticulture," which will contain descriptions of all the varieties of fruits hitherto introduced from foreign climes, as well as all such as have originated or are indigenous to our own country. Also descriptions of all the Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, either foreign or indigenous, that are most desirable to be cultivated in the different sections of the Union, and adapted to their different climates.

The Proprietor intends to touch largely on the culture of the Vine, Olive, Tanner's Sumack, Liquorice, Madder, and such other productions, the cultivation of which is calculated to render our country independent of foreign supplies.

The terms at which this work will be issued will be \$ 5, and it is intended to put it to press as soon as one thousand subscribers are obtained; the names of subscribers can be forwarded to the Proprietor, or be given to the different Agents of the Establishment throughout the Union.

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## CONCLUSION.

Strangers who may wish to visit the Garden at the periods at which particular flowers may be seen in perfection, are informed that the Hyacinths are in perfection from the 1st to the 25th of April—Tulips from the 1st to the 15th of May—Roses from the 1st to the 15th of June—Pæonies during same period—Carnation Pinks from the 1st to the 15th of July—Dahlias from August to October—but among such a multitude of Plants from every region, there is at all times a great variety in flower, which are calculated to interest both the amateur and connoisseur.











